

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20 • JULY 1964

THE ORDEAL OF LEONARD WOOD THE TRAGIC STORY OF OUR ORIGINAL CUBAN FAILURE

BY CLARENCE WOODBURY



Leonard Wood in Santiago, about Jan. 1901, as he tried to give Cuba a democracy.

MILLION DOLLAR VALUE FROM THOUSAND DOLLAR GIFTS

The story of an amazing foundation

OUR OWN JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC WAR

By Bill Hosokawa



Semper Paratus

Official U.S. Coast Guard March Song

By CAPTAIN FRANCIS SALTUS VAN BOSKERCK, U.S.C.G.

Verse

From Aztec shore to Arctic Zone,
To Europe and Far East,
The Flag is carried by our ships
In times of war and peace;
And never have we struck it yet
In spite of foemen's might,
Who cheered our crews and cheered again
For showing how to fight

CHORUS

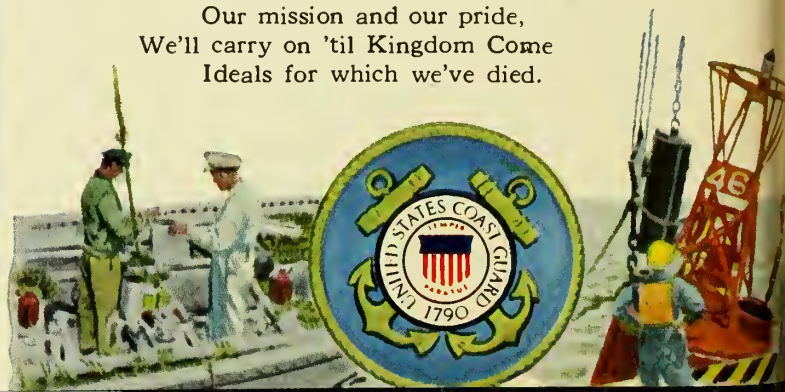
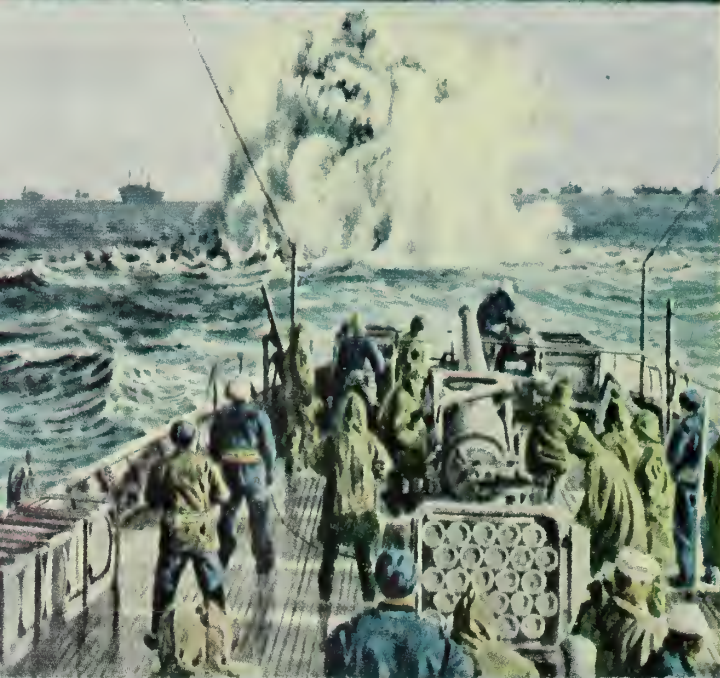
So here's the Coast Guard marching song,
We sing on land or sea.
Through surf and storm and howling gale,
High shall our purpose be.
"Semper Paratus" is our guide,
Our fame, our glory, too,
To fight to save or fight and die!
Aye! Coast Guard, we are for you.

2nd Verse

SURVEYOR and NARCISSUS,
The EAGLE and DISPATCH,
The HUDSON and the TAMPA,
The names are hard to match;
From Barrow's shores to Paraguay,
Great Lakes or ocean's wave,
The Coast Guard fought through storms and winds
To punish or to save.

3rd Verse

Aye, we've been "Always Ready"
To do, to fight, or die
Write glory to the shield we wear
In letters to the sky.
To sink the foe or save the maimed
Our mission and our pride,
We'll carry on 'til Kingdom Come
Ideals for which we've died.



LEGION

Magazine

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Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor

Robert B. Pitkin

Art Editor

Al Marshall

Associate Editors

John Andreola

Roy Miller

James S. Swartz

Production Manager

Art Bretzfeld

Copy Editor

Grail S. Hanford

Contributing Editor

Pete Martin

Circulation Manager

Dean B. Nelson

Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising Director

Robert P. Redden

Chicago-Detroit Sales Office

Bart J. Burns

35 East Wacker Drive

Chicago, Ill. 60601

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.

ALASKAN QUAKE

SIR: The prompt action of The American Legion to help rebuild Alaska is wonderful news. I have just read your editorial in the May issue. Your citation of the Legion Preamble with the urging "Don't put this off" has special meaning.

SEN. ERNEST GRUENING (Alaska)
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

SIR: We count it among our blessings that within the city of Anchorage, Alaska, Jack Henry Post 1, American Legion, functioned above and beyond the call of duty during and after this continent's largest earthquake.

JAY PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER
Station KFQD
Anchorage, Alaska

SIR: At the time of the Alaskan earthquake our Junior Auxiliary girls came forward with the grownups in the Legion relief work here—baby-sitting, separating clothes, scrubbing floors, making thousands of sandwiches, washing dishes, cleaning kitchen, serving food, helping with injections, etc. It was an honor to serve with these ten daughters of our Auxiliary Unit: Dee Burnham, Susan Canoose, Helen Letts, Nike Batner, Pat Bush, Debbie Allen, Laura Stockdale, Suzan Schank, Peggy Schank and Vickie Olson.

MRS. J. R. MALEY
American Legion Auxiliary Unit 1
Anchorage, Alaska

HINKY-DINKY, PARLEZ-VOUS

SIR: If any of your readers missed a certain UP story in April, they might get a bang out of having it called to their attention. Armentieres, France, it said, will unveil a statue of its "mademoiselle from Armentieres" next year. She'll be portrayed on a platform supported by four doughboys.

MARTIN B. DEVRIES
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DE 339 & KAMIKAZES

SIR: As requested in your Newsletter, I've contacted Arnold Lott, of Annapolis, Md., who's doing a book on the kamikaze attacks on the Okinawa picket line in May 1945. Aboard the USS John Clarence Butler (DE339) we were set on by 13 enemy suicide planes when on patrol alone on May 20, so close to Ie Shima that men ashore were watching

us as if we were a half-time activity at a football game. One plane ripped off our radar screen, hit the water, smashed our sounding gear, and left part of a wing aboard, part of which I still have. We polished off six of the 13 planes. It is my hope that if you tell a little of this, some readers may find it interesting and they might include old buddies on the Butler with whom I lost touch.

LEO C. GAVITT
622 Dickerson Lake Drive
Stanton, Mich.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION

SIR: I am 16, but I enjoy the Legion Magazine as much, if not more, than most of my elders. When I was younger, my father would bring it in from the mail box and read me the cartoons. He no longer reads the cartoons to me, but I look forward every month to reading the wonderful articles.

COLLEEN ANN CRAWFORD
Staten Island, N. Y.

SIR: I am 16 and read all my father's Legion Magazines, and think it a shame that more people don't get it. Many people would find it educational. As examples I'd mention "What is the European Common Market?" in February, and the January interview with Commissioner Giordano on narcotics control.

LESLIE MARTIN
Scottsboro, Ala.

SIR: I was very much impressed by "The Wild Teen-Agers of the Captive Nations," (May). I am a teen-ager myself and now I can really understand why there is so great a need for good citizens in the future of America, especially if we are to deal with the future citizens of other nations.

NANCY GARASZ
Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMENT ON ARTICLES

SIR: Thank you for the reference to the New York Life Insurance Co. in your May "Editor's Corner," where you referred to a survey of ours showing that more than a few people live to 96—and over. It should satisfy the raised-eyebrow queries of some of your readers as to Chief William Red Fox being able to have been present at Custer's Last Stand. Our supplying information in connection with General Custer raised a few amused eyebrows around here, too. We had insured General Custer and 5 of his officers, all of whom lost their lives on the banks of the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. Our records still show, in careful longhand, the entries made in Nov. 1876 at the time the beneficiaries were paid.

JOHN M. K. ABBOTT, VICE PRESIDENT
New York Life Insurance Co.
New York, N. Y.

SIR: Orchids for your outstanding June issue! I have read General Douglas MacArthur's farewell, "Duty, Honor, Country," many times. Every time I read it I learn additional meaning, which indicates its depth. It should rank with the masterpieces.

CHARLES E. ZIEGENFUSS
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIR: "How I Make Money as a Part-Time Inventor," by Mr. Powell (May), should be required reading by any independent inventor who expects to profit from his inventions. It accurately cautions the inventor on what he will have to pay attention to besides getting a patent, if he wishes a return on an invention. I would like reprints of this for some of my clients who are independent inventors.

(NAME WITHHELD)
Patent Attorney
Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: Tom Mahoney's May story "The Sinking of the Sultana" hit close to home. My uncle, Ben Warner, and his cousin enlisted in the Union army at 16, and were taken prisoner. They were scheduled to be shipped north on the Sultana at the war's end. Uncle Ben was too weak to go on board, and collapsed when within sight of the ship. His cousin refused to leave him as the Sultana sailed on its fateful mission. My grandfather sold his oxen to raise money to go get the boys, and they lived to a ripe old age, thanks, perhaps, to missing the Sultana trip.

P. W. CARIS
Trenton, N. J.

SIR: Bouquets for your "A Look at Dallas, Texas," in the June issue. The people of Dallas will see to it that the Legionnaires will really have a ball, as you said, when they have their convention there in September.

MERCER H. PARKER
Richardson, Tex.

THE HOME FLAGPOLE

SIR: Harold Blaisdell's article in May on a homemade flagpole was interesting. I had a similarly handsome pole made out of old pipe for my farm near Waterloo, Ill. Our pole is 42 feet high, it cost only \$25 and flies the biggest flag I could get. At least six homeowners have dropped in to get all the particulars and several of them put up poles on their own premises.

CARL RUECK
St. Louis, Mo.

SIR: I feel as Blaisdell does about flying the flag. A friend had an old 20-foot pole that he (sadly) wasn't using. It had been hacked down and was rusting. He gave it to me, and I reconditioned it at a cost of about \$5. It is now standing in my terraced rock garden, the only flagpole for several blocks, and I've just ordered a new flag for it from the Legion's Emblem Sales Division.

WATSON HOWDEN
Oakland, Calif.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

HEROIC & PATHETIC

WE HAVE BEEN surprised that, since Castro took over Cuba in 1959, our sister news media in the United States have said so little to refresh our memories of U.S.-Cuban relations since the Spanish American War. Modern reporters, it seems, don't want to be reporters half so much as they want to be prophets—and so, today, we have “interpretive journalism.” Editors and writers and newsbroadcast producers are in such a sweat to tell us what is about to happen that we learn less and less of what has already happened. Yet with knowledge of past events we can be our own prophets. Here on these pages we give you “The Ordeal of Leonard Wood—the Tragic Story of Our Original Cuban Failure,” by Clarence Woodbury. It is at once the heroic and pathetic account of how we failed a great American when he was in a position to lead Cuba to true constitutional republicanism more than 60 years ago.

We ask our readers not to take lightly Mr. Woodbury's suggestion that if we hadn't gotten out of Cuba so fast, Cuba might have had a happier history since. Mr. Woodbury cites the case of the Philippines at the end of his article. It is worth

noting here that it was the Vice President of the Philippine Republic, Emanuel Pelaez, speaking to the Philippine convention of The American Legion just this May, who quoted Woodrow Wilson as follows:

“Democracy is a habit of state created by long-established circumstances, and it is possible for a nation only in the adult stages of its political life. The people who maintain such a government must have gone through a period of political training which shall have prepared them by gradual steps of acquired privilege for assuming entire control of their affairs. . . . Democracy is an institution of political noonday, not of the half-light of political dawn. . . . It is poison to the infant but tonic to the man. . . .”

The Philippines had such training, Cuba did not, for we did not permit our military governor, Leonard Wood, the time he needed—the precious time.

Today we see the same mistake being made all over the world, as new nations — untrained in self-government — are launched faster than rockets from Cape Kennedy. Mr. Woodbury's story may help you be a prophet about *their* future, too.

SOME GOOD THINGS

IN SPITE of all we have to gripe about—often with good reason—this is probably a better world than it claims to be. Bad, awful, fearful, terrible, fateful, horrid, nasty things make the headlines, but nobody rushes to press with big black type saying “Something good happened yester-

day,” or “There's a great great guy we know who's a credit to civilization.”

Apropos of absolutely nothing much in the news, we just want to say something about (1) something good that happened, and about (2) a great guy to whom Americans are indebted, but who hasn't had any medals pinned on him lately.

(1) In May they gave out 20 “Tonys”—which are the “Oscars” of the Broadway stage. The musical comedy “Hello, Dolly!”, starring Carol Channing, garnered exactly *ten* of the Tonys. Nothing could be more exactly right. It's hard to get tickets to “Hello, Dolly!” before Judgment Day, it seems. “Hello, Dolly!” is clean. There's not a hint of smut or off-color, or violence. It is just an absolute joy. It makes audiences absolutely happy. They stop the show every night because it delights them—just plain delights them with wholesome, beautifully-done, lovely-to-listen-to, happy-to-watch entertainment. Even the scenery changes are a delight. To producer David Merrick, to director-choreographer Gower Champion, to writer Michael Stewart, to composer-lyricist Jerry Herman, to wonderful star Carol Channing—and all the others—our personal headline for something good.

(2) As for the great guy, we nominate Irving Berlin. His songs for fifty years or so—starting we guess with “Alexander's Ragtime Band”—have brought joy and pleasure to all the American people. The list of them is enormous. Veterans and people who unashamedly love America should have a special reason for a tip of the hat to Irving Berlin. He wrote “God Bless America,” a simple, moving patriotic song that anyone can sing. More than that he wrote familiar music for the two great world wars. As a doughboy at the WW1 army camp at Yaphank, N. Y., he wrote army music that included “Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning.” In WW2 he wrote the music and songs for “This is the Army,” and he went to the overseas theaters with the show. We sat beside him as “This is the Army” opened at the GI theater on the island of Manus, just off the equator in the Southwest Pacific. After they played The Star-Spangled Banner we turned to him and said: “That's one of the few patriotic songs that wasn't written by John Philip Sousa, George M. Cohan or yourself.” Mr. Berlin retorted: “And if we'd been around then one of us would have written that, too.” Cocky? We'll take cockiness from a guy whose record can back it up. He went from Manus into the jungle camps where the whole big show couldn't go. We saw him again at Hollandia, New Guinea, at Christmas season, 1944—just he and Lanny Ross. Mr. Berlin has no singing voice. None whatsoever. But he sang with the voice he has, and the guys loved it. They made him sing his “White Christmas” over and over, and there were tears in their eyes as they sat at Christmas time in the dust and stink of the New Guinea jungle. Voice? He didn't need a voice. He was the guy who *wrote* the song.

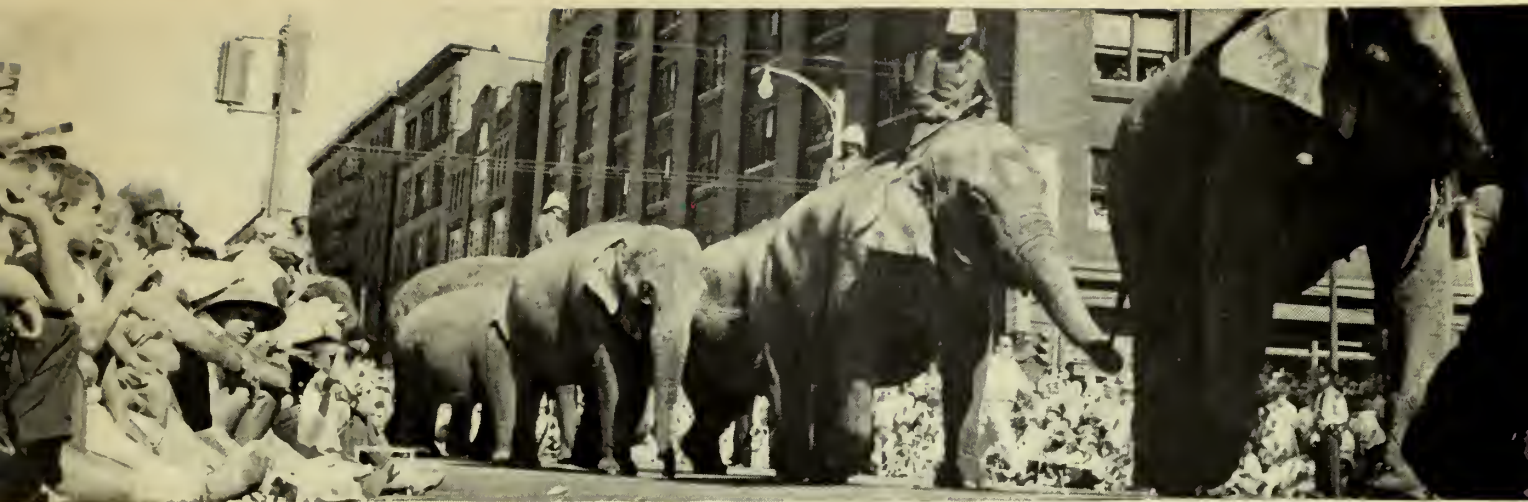
If we wait for this to be news, it will never be said. RBP

Could Gordon's possibly be older than the London Bobby?

Surprisingly enough, yes. It was in 1829 that Sir Robert Peel reorganized the London Metropolitan Police, who promptly became known as “Peelers” or “Bobbies”. But this was sixty years *after* Alexander Gordon had introduced his remarkable gin to London and given it *his* name. Happily, the Gordon's you drink today is based on that original 1769 formula. That explains its unique dryness and delicate flavour. Explains, too, why Gordon's is the biggest selling gin in England, America, the world.



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MILWAUKEE REVIVES THE CIRCUS PARADE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., proved dramatically last 4th of July that the old-time circus parade still has its old appeal. A half million people jammed streets to see the elephants, the wild beasts caged in gaudy old circus wagons, trick riders, and clowns; and to hear the mounted bands and the wail of cal-

liopes. Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey and the Circus World Museum in Baraboo, Wis., provided most of the props. Among the mounted bands was that of the Oconomowoc (Wis.) American Legion Post. So successful was the show that it will go on again this Independence Day.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



In top photo, mobs jam Milwaukee streets to see the animals. Bottom photo, trainer brings out elephants and zebra for the big, noisy march.

DILEMMA OF PRAYERS.
PAYOLA SCANDAL AGAIN?
MISSILE FLEET FOR NATO.

DATELINE WASHINGTON



Although 150 bills have been introduced in Congress to override the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling against prayers in public schools, don't expect quick Congressional action.

Congress rarely rushes through controversial legislation, especially when it concerns changes in the Constitution . . . The House Judiciary Committee was reluctant to proceed before completing a thorough study of the potential impact of the legislation on the First Amendment of the Constitution, but was forced to hold hearings by members of the House who threatened to bring the issue out by means of a discharge petition.

House hearings have revealed sharp, deep differences of opinion and passion among leaders of the major religions and of other sectors of American life . . . Congress, sorely perplexed, needs inspiration . . . Chairman Emanuel Celler, of New York, at one point during the hearings, told a witness: "We need all the prayers you can give us."

Even as Washington—and the nation—keeps learning new tidbits about the influence-riddled Bobby Baker case, some news diggers here are already sniffing into the headline possibilities of another payola scandal.

It was only a matter of months ago that a special House Committee turned the harsh glare of publicity on some of the worst abuses plaguing the radio-TV industry --payola, plugola, fixed contests, and the like . . . Congress got mad enough to add criminal penalties to the law books to halt the dishonest practices.

However, with the spotlight passing on to other scandals, not only is payola back in broadcasting, but "in certain fields may even have increased," the Federal Communications Commission has quietly reported to Congress.

Despite a cold shoulder by France and lack of eagerness by our other Western Allies, the U.S. still hopes for a Multilateral Force as a NATO missile fleet.

The MLF would be a fleet of surface warships, armed with Polaris missiles . . . The fleet would be owned, controlled and manned jointly by the participating NATO nations . . . The MLF would be commanded by an Allied officer under policy direction of a board of high officials representing the sharing governments . . . Officers and crews would be a mix of at least three countries.

Under the U.S. concept, major participants (in terms of underwriting costs) would hold a position of special influence, not only on controls, but also on such matters as budgets, size, future developments . . . Firing of the missiles in wartime would be by decision of an agreed number of participants including the U.S.

The U.S. Navy, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of Defense have concluded MLF would be militarily effective . . . Aside from what our Allies think, Congress still has to speak up on this subject.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

RED CHINA: RUSSIAN VIEW

"What do you think the Chinese workers and peasants would prefer if we talked to them face to face and offered them a choice between war and rice? I think they would take the rice." Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

RED CHINA: U.S. VIEW

"... The Chinese people, I am confident, understand that there is much to be said for a full life over nuclear death. The day may not be too distant when Chinese leadership will also have to accept what the Chinese people understand." Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

FRANCE PREDICTS

"As long as the ambitions of the Soviets . . . hold over the free world . . . the threat of a terrible conflict, France is in danger of destruction and invasion, with no certitude that her American allies, themselves directly exposed to death, would find themselves able to protect her from them." Charles de Gaulle, President of France.

MIND OVER MISSILE

"I don't believe we'll ever get to the place where we can go without the man's mind. I don't think the missile can take the place of the man's mind." Senator Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

"... The criminal in America is dealt with harshly indeed. Our criminal laws are the most severe in the world, and our legislative bodies are still at work making them more severe." James V. Bennett, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each one as it appears.

By **ALDEN STEVENS**
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

STRATEGIC Fort Ticonderoga, 225 miles north of New York City on Route NY 9N, guards a narrow portage between Lake Champlain and Lake George. During the American Revolution it controlled the only overland route from Canada feasible for a large army, hence its great importance. Built by the French in 1755 and later taken by the British, it was always strongly fortified. It is perhaps most famous for its surprise seizure from the British by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys on May 10, 1775. Allen's men disarmed the fort and in July 1775 its artillery was hauled overland by might and main for Washington's use in driving the British out of Boston in 1776.

The beautiful view from the fort to-



day makes obvious its importance as the guardian of this once-vital pass. To the east are Vermont's Green Mountains; to the west are the rugged Adirondacks. These mountains made it necessary for an invading army from Canada to pass directly under Ticonderoga's guns. There are old cannon there today, and the fort and its grounds are so beautifully restored you can almost smell the danger of trying to sneak an army past it from Lake Champlain to Lake George. Exhibits within the fort make up one of the largest and most authentic collections of Colonial and Revolutionary relics.

The fort is up a hill to the southeast of the rather constricted town of Ticonderoga on a well-marked side road. A moderate admission (\$1) is charged by the organization which preserves the fort. Guided tours, souvenirs, food.

What's Nearby

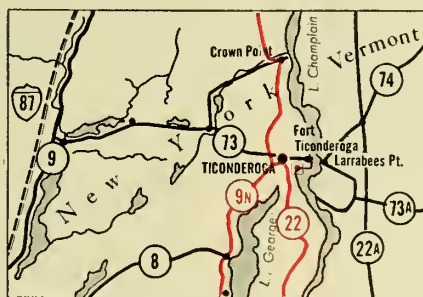
On the main route from New York City to Montreal, just as it was 200 years ago, Ticonderoga is very little out of the way for anyone touring eastern New York State or Vermont. Access is easy in all directions. Within fifty miles there is much to see: the Adirondack country with its many beautiful lakes, forests and wilderness areas; Lake George, famous as a summer resort community on a lake which offers all kinds of water sports;

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #1 A travel series for motorists



FORT TICONDEROGA, NEW YORK

Lake Champlain, one of the most gorgeous lakes in the nation. At Shelburne, Vermont, 45 miles north on U.S. 7, is the Shelburne Museum, a 40-acre reconstruction of three centuries of American



life, with 30 buildings, an old side-wheeler steamer and many other remarkable items. This is open May 25 to October 20, daily, 9 AM-5 PM; \$2.50, children 50¢. The Green Mountains of Vermont are eastward across Lake Champlain. Most famous for skiing, they also offer much summer recreation. Ausable Chasm of Keeseville, N.Y., 50 miles north on US 9, is a spectacular gorge 20 to 50 feet wide and 100 to 200 feet deep through which the Ausable River plunges over falls and rapids.

1964 Motel and Restaurant info:

Nearby motels: *Good*—Roxi, 1½ mi. N of Ticonderoga on NY 9N, 14 rms.,

cafe, bar, (518) 585-7709; *Good*—Ticonderoga, ½ mi. S on NY 9N, 15 rms., (518) 585-2852. *Excellent*—Melody Manor, 29 mi. S on NY 9N (at Bolton Landing), 29 rms., cafe, bar, pool, (518) 644-9750.

Nearby restaurants: *Very good*—Alfred's, 3 mi. S of Lake George (37 mi. S of Ticonderoga) on US 9, lunch, dinner, bar, (518) 793-1694; *Very good*—Bavarian House, 1½ mi. N of Lake George (33 mi. S of Ticonderoga) on US 9, lunch, dinner during summer, dinner only rest of year. German-American cooking. Bar, import beer, (518) 668-2176.

(There are many other good motels and restaurants in the area. See Mobil Travel Guide to Northeastern States under Ticonderoga, Bolton Landing, Lake George.)

Your appreciation of an historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it before seeing it.

Your library may have Helen Ives Gilchrist's *Fort Ticonderoga in History*, Allen French's *The Taking of Ticonderoga*, Hoffman Nickerson's *The Turning Point of the Revolution* and Lucius E. Crittenden's *The Capture of Ticonderoga*.

For free literature on Fort Ticonderoga, including a guidebook and further details for motorists today, send your name and address (you need write nothing else), to:

FORT TICONDEROGA, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Things That Never Change

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

Daniel J. Foley

"GIVE ME A LEVER long enough and a place to stand," the mathematician Archimedes said, "and I will move the world."

American Legionnaires have the lever in the form of the nation's greatest citizenship training programs. We have the place to stand in our respective American Legion Posts, organized and dedicated to community service, with a special eye toward the development of our youth into the best possible citizens of the future.

With the lever and the place to stand, it only remains for us to make sure that we actually do the job that we can do with our powerful tools. Are we giving youngsters in the American Legion Baseball program, in Boys' States, and in our other Americanism programs the best possible chance to build the character and capacity they will need to "move the world" when its leadership eventually falls upon them?

WE NEVER intended that our youth baseball program was just playing ball, or that Boys' States should be just a tour of a college campus. When we adopted youth baseball as a national program in 1926 the resolution said that "the underlying purpose of the program has been to cultivate true sportsmanship, which is closely akin to good citizenship." In the 1937 Junior Baseball Manual, Legion coaches were reminded that "in their contacts with the boys they have an opportunity to plant ideals and principles in the minds of the youngsters which will stay there throughout life" by setting a "constant example of good sportsmanship and good citizenship," and by "always holding the highest ideals . . . before the boys . . ."

If anything, this advice is more important today, in all of our Legion programs for young people, than it was then.

IT IS A CLICHÉ that we live in a "changing world." It is changing—perhaps too fast—and the burden of fast change will forever test the insides of new generations of citizens.

We must prepare the young men and women of today for new challenges and pressures within the society that they will have to lead as they grow older. Science will make the tools of tomorrow, but only training and precept will make the men.

We must instill in their hearts and minds a fierce loyalty to ideals and values that do *not* change, and which alone can give them a sure sense of purpose and identity as American citizens. When the people of Rome decayed, their worldly splendors became but booty—and thus it will be of any civilization whose people depart from timeless values.

We must stress, above all else, the importance of personal responsibility, of individual initiative, of personal dedication to a rising standard of morality and ethics. It is becoming all too easy to drift with the tide. Youngsters who are able to lead must be taught the courage to lead.

Life in the United States in 1990 will be a vastly different experience beset by vastly different pressures than we know today. The population, experts tell us, will exceed 250 million—compared with 185 million now. Interplanetary travel may be a reality. Automation's labor-saving devices will have produced a shorter work week and increased leisure time. Big government and big business will be bigger. More schools will be teaching more facts to more students as we try to understand and apply the advances of science. All this will happen whether we like it or not. More people, more government, more machines, and more competition for material progress will exert new pressures upon America's historic unity and purpose. Some of the less wholesome consequences already are in view.

People on the move hesitate to sink their roots in community life; they don't want to "get involved" with the problems of others.

There is a growing emphasis on things and comforts and a de-emphasis of values. Young people see more, do more, travel more than ever before. They learn more practical things in a world with more practical things to be learned. As they do, their need increases for better judgment, stronger values, firmer principle. But at the same time they rely less upon example and guidance within the family unit.

THE WARNING signals are clear.

I believe we owe young Americans more than instruction in the mechanics of government and in the skills of competitive sport. I believe the times require that we encourage them to train their intellect and conscience as well as their bodies, to value man's personal virtues as well as his public victories.

We need to teach them that problems are not solved by society, but rather by individuals who have the will and strength to accept responsibility; that *lip service* to democracy's blessings pales to insignificance beside the *duty* to make the most, not the least, of our better way of life.

Every generation has faced that challenge—and as our comforts increase it becomes harder for each generation to avoid the temptation to coast. We shall continue to advance provided we continue to produce:

(1) Americans who love liberty, detest injustice, and respect other men's rights.

(2) Americans who will give of themselves in service to others, in a world where the accent is on getting;

(3) Americans to whom honor and duty have meaning, at a time when the crowd may covet something more measurable.

I would ask every Legion Post to take an inventory of how much or how little, in its youth programs, it is teaching youngsters responsibility, honor, duty, courage, leadership and service, and I would ask each Legion Post to hold up to itself an image of what more it might do.

ALL EYES on the NEW YORK FAIR



THE NEW YORK World's Fair opened on April 22, and quickly proved itself the top-ranking visitors' spot in the nation for 1964. The New York State tourist bureau in Albany was completely out of printed travel brochures, about travel anywhere in the state, before the

summer had begun. At the Fair itself, in New York City's Flushing Meadows, more than 200,000 people passed through the gates, on single days, twice in the first week. On May 2 a new record was set with 259,788 admissions. May 16 smashed that total with 289,811.

By May 31, total admissions during the first 40 days came to the staggering total of 6,806,840. **In this photo** is shown circular observation platforms at three levels at the N.Y. State exhibit. The top platform is the highest point on fair grounds—226 feet up.

THE END

THE ORDEAL OF LEONARD WOOD

*The tragic story of
OUR ORIGINAL
CUBAN FAILURE*



Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba

ALL PHOTOS UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

By CLARENCE WOODBURY

IT IS MAY 20, 1902. The eyes of the world are on Havana, Cuba, where a 41-year-old American general, who is also a doctor, officiates at the birth of a new republic. At the stroke of noon, American troops present arms outside the Governor's Palace, cannon boom a 45-gun salute. The soldier-doctor, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, reads a brief proclamation transferring the government of Cuba from the United States to duly elected representatives of the Cuban people.

On that day 62 years ago, the Stars and Stripes atop the palace was drawn slowly down. With their own hands, General Wood, the American military governor of the island, and Máximo Gómez, an outstanding hero of Cuba's revolution against Spain, hoisted the Cuban colors. After four centuries of domination by other nations, topped off by almost four years of military occupation by the United States, Cuba had her independence.

Havana went wild with rejoicing. The city had been dressing itself for a week in festive costume. Flags or bunting adorned every house, victory arches spanned streets, there was a delirium of flowers everywhere. As the Cuban ensign went up over the palace, whistles screamed, church bells rang, school children sang *The Star-Spangled Banner* along with

anthems of their own country, toasts were downed to both *Cuba Libre* and *Los Norteamericanos*. Never had warmer relations existed between the two peoples.

Cubans felt that, with the aid of the United States, they had won a great victory. Americans agreed that it was a triumph worth celebrating. A large nation had helped a smaller one to rid itself of tyranny and get on its feet as a free republic.

There were those of both countries, however, who were not sure Cuba was ready to go it alone. Among them was the man who had done most to prepare it for independence. After the ceremony, General Wood passed through cheering crowds to the waterfront where the cruiser *Brooklyn* waited to take him home.

General Wood was unusually thoughtful, his aides noted. As the *Brooklyn* steamed away from its escort of flag-decked tugs and saluting foreign warships, he set down in his diary misgivings that had troubled him for months. Perhaps it would have been better, he wrote, if the transfer of power from the United States to Cuba could have been delayed for a while to permit the Cubans to become accustomed to governing themselves.

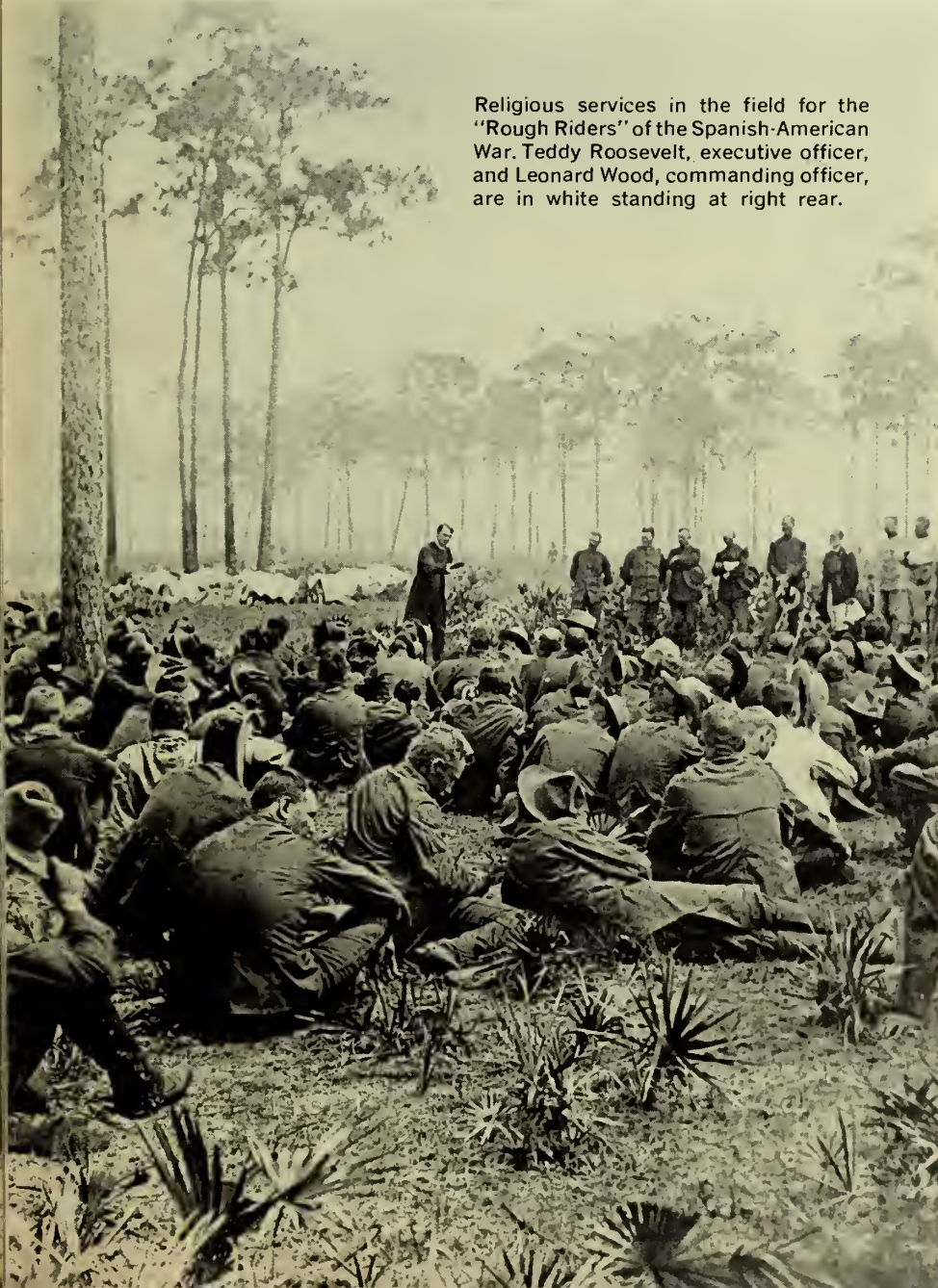
Wood could not *know* that the event being celebrated so



The last of the surrendered Spanish Army in Havana, as the U.S. took over Cuba in 1898.



Frank Schell's representation of the U.S.S. Maine blowing up in Havana Harbor in 1898. It was the direct cause of our going to war against Spain.



Religious services in the field for the "Rough Riders" of the Spanish-American War. Teddy Roosevelt, executive officer, and Leonard Wood, commanding officer, are in white standing at right rear.

riotously was a disaster rather than a victory, but his misgivings have long since been justified.

Today it is widely believed that everything we did in Cuba right after the Spanish-American War was childishly inept and naive. But it is far more likely that our only error was in not finishing the job we undertook.

Realistic American policymakers of the time knew that there was only one way to save Cuba from the succession of dictators and revolts that had afflicted other Latin nations. It must be given a workable constitution, similar to that of the United States, which would prevent seizure of all power by the executive. The constitution must be made to work by legally elected representatives.

To write a constitution was relatively easy, but to make it live in the hearts of a people who had never had a constitutional government (*and there is no other way to preserve such a government*) could never be done overnight. The habits, fears, suspicions, and mores of centuries must first be changed.

Leonard Wood got the job. He worked his way up to it while other men were tried and found wanting. He applied himself totally to creating a self-governing republic in a land bordering on anarchy, and seldom has any man labored more valiantly or efficiently to fulfill a high-minded mission for his country.

Wood took over a mess of incomparable magnitude. Amidst widespread poverty, disease, ignorance and age-old lethargy, he was hampered by self-serving politicians in both Cuba and the United States, by rapacious businessmen, jealous fellow Army officers, and by a powerful lobby in Washington.

(Continued on page 12)



The Governor's Palace in Havana during the occupation. Here Wood governed all of Cuba, having first run the city and province of Santiago.



The birth of the first Cuban republic, May 20, 1902. General Wood, in dark uniform (center), ends the occupation, turning

CONTINUED

The Ordeal of Leonard Wood

What Wood accomplished through superhuman efforts in the face of enormous difficulties has almost been forgotten. Yet it is not only the tale of a great man's travail and achievements but the story of the failure of a great American dream to bring a bright future to a dark and bloodstained land.

When Columbus first sighted Cuba in October 1492, he is said to have called it "the most beautiful land human eyes have ever seen." But from the time of the arrival of the first white men it had been anything but a paradise for the majority of its inhabitants.

The Spaniards who colonized Cuba early in the 16th century were adventurers seeking quick wealth. When Cuba failed to provide as much gold and silver as they craved they exploited its rich soil and native labor.

The Indians died off rapidly under brutal treatment, so the Spaniards imported African slaves in large numbers to replace them. For more than 300 years, while its economy rested primarily on tobacco, sugar, rum and slaves, Cuba was a scene of autocratic misrule, piracy and violence. In the 18th century when Spain ceded its portion of Santo Domingo to France, hundreds of Spanish families moved from there to Cuba and thousands more, mostly French, followed them during a slave uprising on Santo Domingo. Early in the 19th century thousands of Chinese coolies were imported to augment the slave labor force.

All important Cuban offices were held by a small minority of Spaniards born in Spain, called Peninsulars. Another minority group of native-born white Cubans of Spanish or other European ancestry, called Creoles, was composed of planters, merchants and overseers. In the 1820's, other coun-

tries of Latin America broke away from Spain in a series of revolutions led by their Creole classes. The Creoles of Cuba did not then join in these revolts. They feared slave rebellions if Spanish troops were withdrawn.

But friction between Cuban Peninsulars and Creoles increased. In 1837, Cuban deputies were excluded from the *cortes* (or senate) of Spain, in which they had previously had a voice. The all-powerful captains-general sent out from Spain ruled the island with an iron hand. Widespread unrest followed. Between 1866 and 1877, Cuban patriots waged a heroic struggle for independence known as "The Ten Years' War." Eighty thousand Spanish soldiers lost their lives in the conflict and no one will ever know how many Cubans died before the rebellion finally was crushed.

At the close of the war, the Cubans were promised abolition of slavery and other concessions, but the promises were not kept to their satisfaction and another insurrection, "The Little War," 1879-1880, took place before slavery finally was abolished. But other changes from the old rule were only superficial. On February 23, 1895, with another revolt brewing, the captain-general suspended constitutional guarantees that had been granted Cubans.

This led to the Spanish-American War. Outraged over the loss of rights they had won at great cost, Cuban patriot leaders again took up arms—among them Máximo Gómez, Calixto García and Antoni Maceo. Spain's answer was to ship 200,000 regular troops to Cuba to put down the new revolt. After savage fighting in the western provinces, the cost to Spain in blood and money led the Spanish premier in 1897 to announce a policy of "self-rule" for Cuba. But when final authority



Cuba over to a short-lived constitutional republic under President Estrada Palma (white mustache, left-center), at noon.

A meeting of the first House of Representatives of the Cuban Republic in 1902. It failed to implement the constitution, and the republic died.



Tomás Estrada Palma, first Cuban President. Fine character was no substitute for weak law.

was again reserved for Spain's captain-general fighting was resumed.

American public opinion was strongly pro-Cuban. By the 1890's, the United States was Cuba's best customer, and Cubans in turn bought many manufactured goods from the United States. Lurid newspaper accounts of the oppression of Cuban patriots by Spaniards offended the sense of fair play inherent in most Americans. A cold repulse by Spain of our offers to mediate the Cuban dispute heightened the resentment in the United States.

Yet neither President William McKinley nor the men around him in Washington favored military intervention. "I have been through one war," said McKinley, a Civil War veteran. "I have seen the dead piled up; and I do not want to see another." There were few illusions among political sophisticates, moreover, about what probably would happen if Cuba won her independence and immediately tried to go it alone as a republic. During three-quarters of a century, Americans had seen one Latin-American nation after another stray from the path of democracy on which it had started and fall under the rule of blood and strong men. Even in our next-door neighbor, Mexico, peace and order were then maintained only by the iron hand of a dictator, Porfirio Díaz.

On the night of February 15, 1898, with most of her officers attending a function ashore, the battleship *U.S.S. Maine*, which had been sent to Havana Harbor, blew up at anchor with a loss of 266 lives.

The *Maine* disaster is still a mystery, but it was blamed on the Spaniards. A wave of fury swept the United States similar to that which later followed the attack on Pearl Harbor. "Remember the *Maine*" became a battlecry. After a few futile efforts to avoid war by both McKinley and Spanish officials, Congress adopted a resolution which recognized

the independence of Cuba and asked Spain to withdraw from the island. It empowered the President to use force to compel her to do so.

Congress attached to its resolution the Teller Amendment which said in part: "The United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

When war was declared Leonard Wood, not yet 38, was a captain in the Army Medical Corps. Born and reared in New England, the tow-headed son of a country doctor, he had graduated from Harvard's Medical School. While practicing medicine privately in Boston he took an examination for the Army Medical Corps, passed it with flying colors, and was sent to Arizona just in time to join troops hunting Geronimo, notorious Apache chief who was on the warpath.

Blessed with a magnificent physique, Wood's endurance and stamina aroused the wonder of the toughest old frontiersmen. Though a doctor, he was given arduous and dangerous line-officer duties. He won the Medal of Honor, to the annoyance of some West Pointers who resented a "pill roller" succeeding at their trade. During ten years of service, mostly in the West, he further incensed

CONTINUED *The Ordeal of Leonard Wood*

his colleagues by condemning the use of the traditional blue woolen Army uniform for fighting in hot desert country, and by suggesting that beans and bacon were not the best of all rations for soldiers.

Wood made strong friends as well as enemies. Among his friends was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who loved to box with him, and whose leg Wood saved from amputation after he broke it in an accident. When Miles went to Washington in 1895 as Commanding General of the Army he helped Wood procure an appointment as an assistant to the Surgeon General. While holding this post Wood made two more very influential friends.

President William McKinley's wife was a chronic invalid—a gentle, vague woman who had lost two children several years before and never recovered emotionally from the shock. The President adored her and, hearing of Wood's prowess as a doctor, asked him to visit her. This Wood did frequently. Through what could be described today as skillful psychotherapy he transferred some of his own energy and enthusiasm for life to the depressed woman. Mrs. McKinley showed marked improvement and the President was almost tearfully grateful to the young Army doctor who was responsible for it.



President Gerardo Machado fled Cuba in 1933 in the face of a general strike.

Wood also met Theodore Roosevelt, who, two years his senior, was serving as Assistant Secretary of the Navy after having won a reputation as a crime-busting Police Commissioner in New York City. The two men hit it off from the start. They spent many Sundays "mountaineering" on the cliffs of the Capital's Rock Creek or taking long strenuous walks together. As tension over Cuba increased they had long talks about

military matters. When war was declared both strove to get into it.

Their chance came when the Administration's Army Bill called for the formation of three regiments of mounted volunteer riflemen, preferably frontiersmen, for duty in Cuba. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, offered command of one of the regiments to Teddy Roosevelt, who, recognizing his own lack of military experience, suggested that the regi-



Charles Magoon headed second U.S. occupation—a "caretaker" administration.

ment be given to his friend Wood, with himself as lieutenant-colonel. Thus the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, came into existence. Hardly anyone today knows that one-time medical officer Leonard Wood—not Roosevelt—was its commander.

Our "Splendid Little War" with Spain, as American Ambassador to England, John Hay, described it, is probably best remembered today by four events. They were (1) Commodore George Dewey calmly saying to his executive officer, "You may fire when ready, Gridley," just before blowing a Spanish fleet out of the water in Manila Bay in the Philippines; (2) Lt. Richmond Pearson "Kissing" Hobson gallantly sinking a collier at the mouth of Cuba's Santiago Harbor in an effort to blockade the port; (3) Teddy Roosevelt, his hat turned up at the side and his eyeglasses aglitter, leading the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill; and (4) Commodore Winfield Scott Schley destroying Admiral Cervera's Spanish naval squadron off Santiago, Cuba.

The naval defeats were the most disastrous for Spain. Already pinned down in Santiago and elsewhere by Cuban patriot forces who played a more important role in the war than is or was generally realized, Spanish troops were cut off from all hope of receiving re-

inforcement or supplies from Spain by sea. Without naval help, the Spanish force in Cuba had no recourse but to surrender. The main army in Santiago did so on July 16, 1898.

For gallantry in battle, Wood was made a brigadier-general and Roosevelt a full colonel, and their paths parted. Roosevelt went home, where he was elected Governor of New York in November and Vice President two years later. Wood soon embarked upon his Herculean labor of trying to prepare Cuba for self-government.

His first efforts were made just three days after the Spanish surrender when Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, in command of all Army forces in Cuba, ordered him to take charge of the city of Santiago. He replaced an older officer who had collapsed from fever and overwork. Santiago City was nothing short of a disaster area. All supply and sanitary facilities had broken down, gaunt men and women begged for food everywhere, unburied bodies littered the streets. Infectious diseases were spreading among the 50,000 inhabitants. These included typhoid, dysentery, malaria and smallpox. Yellow fever was due any day.

Wood set to work with a zeal probably never seen before in all of Santiago's 400 years. He issued 20,000 rations a day to the starving, set up emergency hospitals, sent doctors on house to house calls, put laborers to work day and night with brooms, wheelbarrows, carts and wagons cleaning the filthy streets. He had soldiers shoot the hordes of scavenger dogs which roved the city. He distributed



Fulgencio Batista, twice President himself and ruler of a series of puppets.

kerosene lavishly to speed the burning of the accumulated refuse of decades.

Day after day a black column of smoke rose from a grim pyre on the outskirts of town where Wood had Santiago City's corpses reduced to ashes in batches

(Continued on page 49)

Our Own Japanese in the Pacific War

Our use of Japanese Americans in the Pacific War was so hush-hush that virtually nothing has been told of them until now. Here's their amazing story.

By **BILL HOSOKAWA**

One of the least known stories of World War 2 is the remarkable tale of the unique record of more than 6,000 Japanese Americans, better known as Nisei, in the war in the Pacific against Japan. These Nisei performed a service in the uniform of the United States that nobody else could perform — and at considerable risk of being shot not only by the enemy, but, out of mistaken identity, by their own comrades as well.

To this day it is a common belief that we dared use no Nisei in the Pacific. Had it not been for the insistence of Lt. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) John Weckerling and Capt. (now Col.) Kai E. Rasmussen, who were on duty with 4th Army Intelligence at The Presidio in San Francisco in 1941,

Continued on Next Page



Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, who opened the route to China from Burma, with Herbert Miyasaki and Akiji Yoshimura in

Burma. "I couldn't have gotten along without our Nisei," he said. Retired for battle wounds, General Merrill died in 1955.

Our Own Japanese in the Pacific War

perhaps we would not have used them.

But nobody who had the misfortune to be at Maggot Hill in Burma with Merrill's Marauders (the 5307 Composite Group, Provisional) in the Easter season of 1944 has any doubt that Japanese Americans served with distinction against the Japanese.

Maggot Hill was one of the most critical battles of the war in the struggle for Burma. The hill's real name was Npum Ga, and it was not important before or since. Merrill's 2nd Battalion held the hill against the vastly superior Japanese 18th (Kurume Shidan) Division, the crack outfit that had swept through Malaya and Burma in earlier campaigns.

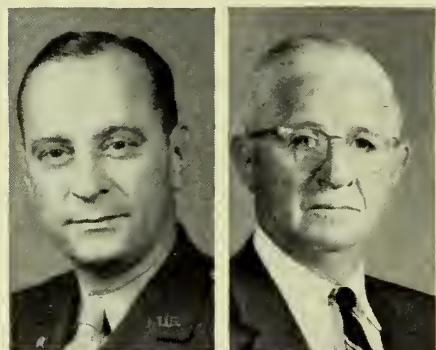
If the battle had been lost, the Marauders would have been destroyed as an



T/Sgt. Roy Matsumoto (inset), whose bravery helped save the 2nd Battalion of Merrill's Marauders at Maggot Hill, Burma. Here the Battalion crosses the Chindwin.



ALL PHOTOS DEPT. OF DEFENSE



John Weckerling and Kai Rasmussen, the two intelligence officers who scrambled to get our Nisei school for the Pacific war going, and won out in the nick of time.

effective fighting unit, and their mission in Burma would have failed. The primary objective of the 2nd Battalion in the battle was to get out alive.

The GIs hung on for 15 tortured days. Finally, on Easter Sunday, they were rescued by the 3rd Battalion which broke through enemy lines while the 1st Battalion, near exhaustion after a five-day march, kept the foe off balance with diversionary attacks.

There were many heroes on Npum Ga, and not the least of them was a shy, slight, bespectacled Japanese American, Sgt. Roy Matsumoto. Matsumoto had the facial characteristics of the enemy, but he was an American, born in California. Like all the other Marauders,

he had volunteered for the mission. Unlike most of the others he had two jobs—rifleman and translator.

When darkness fell over the jungle Matsumoto crawled out beyond American lines to within earshot of the enemy, where he lay and listened alone. One night he heard the Japanese planning a dawn attack along a lightly defended sector. A breakthrough would have been disastrous. Risking fire from both sides, as he always did on these missions, Matsumoto slipped back with the information. The 2nd Battalion, placing its fate in the hands of Matsumoto's intelligence, concentrated its power at the reported point of attack.

Just as Matsumoto had said, the attack opened at first light. Suddenly the dawn was hideous with the enemy's screams but the GIs, forewarned, were ready. Under their concentrated fire the first wave of attackers crumpled. The second wave hesitated in bewilderment.

Fearing that they might withdraw to fight another day, Matsumoto leaped to his feet and screamed in Japanese: "Charge, you soldiers of Japan, charge, charge, charge!"

Reacting with blind discipline, the Japanese rose and advanced straight to their deaths in the withering gunfire. After the attack was beaten off the GIs counted 54 enemy bodies; how many more casualties the foe had been able to drag back was never known. For his part in the victory Matsumoto was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Sergeant Matsumoto was one of 14

Japanese Americans (Nisei) who served with the Marauders. Most of them had equally hair-raising experiences. All were decorated, and half of them won battle-field commissions.

These men were among the more than 6,000 Nisei linguists who were trained to serve with Allied forces in the Pacific during WW2. Of that number, 3,700 served in combat areas before the surrender. They went into action with the Marines at Guadalcanal. They took part in every landing in the bitter island-hopping campaign up through New Guinea, the Marianas, Philippines and Okinawa, and finally participated in the surrender ceremonies in Tokyo Bay.

OUR NISEI in the Pacific were assigned to the U.S. Joint Intelligence Center in Hawaii, to every Army division, the Marines, Navy, paratroops, O.S.S. and O.W.I. units. Some were loaned to British, Australian, New Zealand and Chinese forces. Attuned to the Japanese tongue, the Nisei were the eyes and ears of Allied fighting forces. Through their skills and courage they saved countless American and Allies' lives and helped shorten the war by many months.

The Nisei served at the headquarters of the 6th, 8th and 10th Armies, and the I, IX, X, XI, XIV, and XXIV Corps. Also with the 1st Cavalry at Los Negros, Leyte and Manila; with the 6th Infantry at Sansapor in New Guinea and in Northern Luzon; with the 7th Infantry at Attu, Kwajalein, Leyte and Okinawa; with the 11th Airborne at Leyte, Manila



Sgt. Hoichi Kubo (right) persuaded Japanese soldiers to surrender. He won the DSC.

Alaskan Department at Adak; with the British in India and the Australians in Borneo.

Teams of ten men were usually stationed at division headquarters, with smaller teams on regimental and battalion levels. Nisei interpreters usually landed with the second or third invasion waves—they were too valuable to risk in the first wave—to provide instant translation of the enemy's shouted orders, intercepted messages or captured documents.

The commanders who depended on the Nisei were lavish in their praise. "I couldn't have gotten along without them," said the late Maj. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, whose Marauders broke the Japanese hold on Burma and opened the land route into China.

Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, the late General MacArthur's chief of intelligence, declared in Tokyo: "The information received through their skills proved invaluable to our battle forces." Col. G. F. Blunda, commander of the Southeast Asia Translation and Interrogation Center, in New Delhi, India, said



T/4 Tony Uemoto (right), seized as an enemy by the Chinese, was marched four hours barefoot to the American lines.



Staff Sgt. Kenny Yasui. Naked, he led round-up of 15 armed enemy on Irrawaddy River island in Burma campaign.



2nd Lt. Akiji Yoshimura (extreme left) at the surrender of all Japanese in China. He now runs cleaning plant in California.

and Cavite; with the 24th Infantry in New Guinea, Leyte, Corregidor, Verde Island and Mindanao; with the 25th Infantry at Guadalcanal, New Georgia and in the Philippines; with the 27th Infantry at Makin Island, Saipan and Okinawa; with the 31st Infantry in Southern Mindanao; with the 32nd Infantry at Buna, Aitape and Leyte; with the 33rd Infantry at Baguio; with the 37th Infantry at Munda, Bougainville, Lingayen Gulf and Manila; with the 38th Infantry during the recapture of Bataan; with the 40th Infantry at Los Negros, Luzon and Panay Island in the Philippines; with the 41st Infantry at Sala-

mau, the Marshalls, Mindanao and Palawan; with the 43rd Infantry on New Georgia, New Guinea and Luzon; with the 77th Infantry at Guam, Leyte and Okinawa; with the 81st Infantry at Angaur, Peleliu and Ulithi; with the 93rd Infantry on Morotai, New Guinea and the Philippines; with the 96th Infantry at Leyte and Okinawa; and with the Americal Division at Guadalcanal, Bougainville and Cebu.

They were also attached to headquarters of the 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 20th Air Forces. They were with the Marines at Tarawa, Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima; with the Advance

each Nisei linguist "was as valuable as an infantry company."

Because they were so important to the Pacific war effort, the American command kept them out of the publicity spotlight. The Nisei G-2 boys, as they were called, received none of the attention showered on their brothers in the 442nd (Go for Broke) Regimental Combat Team which fought with such valor, and paid such a price in blood, in Italy and France. During the fighting the linguists were under security wraps. After the surrender of Japan their story was lost in the flush of victory.

(Continued on page 44)

Goodbye to the Redwoods?

By **ROBERT and
LEONA RIENOW**

ONE OF THE wonders of the world—the oldest species of living things on earth—is struggling to survive. The magnificent Coastal Redwoods of California are in jeopardy of being battered down by the forces of lumbering and highway transportation. If we cherish these awesome stands of trees—many of which were alive to greet that first Easter Morning—time is growing short for saving them.

The Coastal Redwoods differ from the Sierra Sequoias. They are taller and more graceful, running to 22 or 23 feet in diameter and up to a thrilling 359 feet in height. They live only in one narrow 450-mile stretch of rugged coastal country running from the southwestern tip of Oregon to the Santa Lucia Mountains south of San Francisco. Here, in a narrow strip never more than 30 or 40 miles wide, stood the original band of Coastal Redwoods, a sight to strike awe into the hearts of even a casual nature lover, and to tempt irresistibly the lumberman.

Persistent lumbering has been hacking away at these irreplaceable forests since the time when it took three days to cut one tree, just before the turn of the 20th century. By 1900, 500 million board feet of Redwood were taken annually. There was a drop in the Depression, then a new fury of saws in World War 2. Abetted by the great cats to draw the logs and the widespread adoption of the chain saw, the annual production of Redwood lumber, for every mundane use from trinket boxes to piling and from hog fencing to shingles, vaulted sky high. Sawmills speckled the mountainous landscape; where there had been 117 of them in 1945, there were 398 in 1948.

In 1909 a survey of timber showed

102 billion board feet of old growth Redwood still embracing the high Pacific winds. An official estimate in 1953 measured only 35 billion board feet still standing—and this included some second growth. Then in January of this year, Commissioner Margaret Owings of the State Park Commission gave out the report that three-quarters of the Redwoods are gone. The National Park Service just announced after a survey that seven-eighths of the virgin Redwoods have been lost. Over nine-tenths of the remaining stands are private, subject to all the pressures of high taxes and poachers.

Only 75,000 acres of the Redwoods, says Miss Owings, are in State Park land. Much of that was set aside by philanthropists and little contributors throughout the nation through the Save-the-Redwoods League of San Francisco. Thousands of individuals sent their ten dollars to the League's headquarters at 114 Sansone Street and then sat back, confident that they had saved the Redwoods.

But you cannot save Redwood trees if you do not save the Redwood community. In 1959, seven years after the Rockefeller Forest (several thousand acres of the State Park) had been dedicated and 28 years after the State had acquired the initial tract, devastation hit. Lumbermen outside the parks had clean-cut the upper reaches of Bull Creek and the 75 inches of annual rainfall turned into raging floods that roared into the parkland to undermine and topple some 500 stately trees. Conservation efforts had been both too little and too slow: the Rockefellers' generous gift had not been protected by preserving the watershed.

But if lumber production (now being speeded up to seven days a week) is one force of destruction, new highway

(Continued on page 47)



The photos of Ansel Adams, dean of American



enic photography, are looked upon as separate works of fine art. This is his classic "Redwoods."



10,000 youngsters go after 7,000 trout in a pet project of Denver's American Legion Post 1 and the *Denver Post*.

The World's Biggest Trout Fishing Party



Colorado game warden Frank Busch, left, adds zest to the stocking of 7,000 trout by scattering some real whoppers. Then, right, the mob scene begins to get them back out.

WERE YOU EVER a kid whose heart almost stopped if a minnow came within three feet of your hook? Then you'll appreciate this annual Kid's Fishing Derby in Denver, Colo. Last year 10,000 boys and girls, from 7 to 14, stood three deep in Washington Park to snag big trout stocked by the State Game and Fish Department. Good fishing? An even 1,000 won prizes for their catches. Fun and excitement? Look at those rapturous faces! "You sure see a lot of fish!" one youngster exclaimed, perhaps musing sadly at the limit imposed of three fish apiece. Ronnie Jackson, 9, took first prize—a bicycle and spinning outfit—for his 4-pound, 21½-inch rainbow trout. It'll go on again this August, sponsored as usual by Denver's American Legion Post 1; the *Denver Post*; the State Game and Fish Dep't; the Denver Recreation Dep't, and Lowry AFB. **THE END**



100% concentration. A big trout gave this young fellow quite a tussle even after he had it on dry land.



A young lady struggled and struggled with her first catch, and thought she'd never get it off the hook. But she finally succeeded.



10,000 "treat packages" with candy, cookies and fishhooks were made up and handed out by Legion Auxiliary members of Denver's Unit 1.



Scene from film for training partially sighted kids, produced by the Nat'l Society for the Prevention of Blindness on Legion grant.



Scene from another blindness prevention film made on a Legion grant, to guide schools in preventing blindness in shop accidents.

America's Biggest Little Foundation



Dr. Garland D. Murphy, Jr., of El Dorado, Ark., who got the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation going back in 1953.

Using small donations, a unique Legion program gives away thousands to get million-dollar results for America's more unfortunate children.

By
**VIRGINIA HEATWOLE
ROBERTS**

FOR TEN YEARS a special operation of The American Legion has been receiving gifts which the Legion in turn gives away to be spent by experts in the furtherance of the welfare of America's children.

The source of the money, the amounts involved in gifts to it and in grants made by it, as well as the ultimate use of the money, make The American Legion

Child Welfare Foundation highly unusual among American foundations. Most gifts to it are extremely small by the big-money standards of these days. Often they are touching, human, homely and irregular when contrasted to the big giving of moneyed philanthropists, foundations and corporations, counseled by lawyers and investigating staffs.

The women of Esso Unit #1 of The American Legion Auxiliary, on the island of Aruba off South America, regularly give the balance on hand at the end of the year in their own local Child Welfare fund, whatever it may be, to the

Legion's central Child Welfare Foundation. This has provided yearly gifts of \$77 and \$191 and other odd and unpredictable sums.

Many Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units will make an occasional memorial gift in the name of a departed member. Some make it a policy to memorialize every departed member by a gift to the Foundation. Post and Unit 155, Hogansville, Ga., do this, and their annual contributions have averaged about \$200. Worcester Post 67, Snow Hill, Md., follows the same inflexible rule.

Yet, humble as it may be, The Ameri-



Most local retarded children units in America sprang from nationwide organizing tour of Dr. I. Ignacy Goldberg on a \$16,000 Legion grant. Louisville, Ky., school, above, has had more than \$60,000 of operating costs raised by Louisville's Legion Post 201.



Cystic fibrosis, mysterious children's disease, is being attacked on seven different fronts under Legion Child Welfare Foundation grants.

can Legion Child Welfare Foundation has proved itself to rank, in terms of its results, with the major multimillion dollar foundations in the land.

The biggest gift it ever received was a special, one-shot donation of \$25,000 from The American Legion Auxiliary of Pennsylvania last year. The majority of donations to it are in the range of from \$5 to \$50. Though it now receives about 500 gifts a year of less than \$100 each, it does have other regular sources of funds in excess of \$1,000 each. The national American Legion Auxiliary regularly gives exactly \$10,000 a year. A total of about \$15,000 has been received in ten years from bequests in wills. People who are outside of the Legion family who have learned and approved of the

Child Welfare Foundation's operation have made gifts of varying sizes, among which is the \$15,000 individual gift of Leo Harvey, of the Harvey Aluminum Co., of California.

The average gift comes close to \$16; it comes from a Legionnaire or Auxiliare or a Legion Post or an Auxiliary Unit or a Salon of the Auxiliary's Eight & Forty; and it is in memory of someone. During the first five years of the Foundation's existence the largest number of gifts in memory of one person memorialized 9-year-old Mary Linda Steelman, of Alaska, who was killed in an auto accident. Later an equal number were made in the memory of the late Wisconsin Congressman Lawrence C. Smith, former American Legion Child Welfare Chairman.

Former Premier U Nu of Burma made a memorial gift to the Foundation in remembrance of all American servicemen who died in Burma in WW2. A recent small gift of \$20 was made in memory of all the men who died in the sinking of the Navy seagoing tugboat *Sonoma*, sunk off the beach at Leyte in 1944 after having weathered the whole war in the Pacific, starting with the Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

Matthew American Horse Unit 159 of The American Legion Auxiliary in Cannon Ball, North Dakota, sent a check in memory of three deceased American Indian war veterans—Grady Two Horses, Alvin Shell Track and Irvin Stretches Himself. Many gifts have recently been received in memory of President John F. Kennedy.

In terms of foundations which seldom talk of sums less than half a million or so, the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, founded in 1954, is peanuts. It has given away less than \$200,000 in that time, a figure far less than some of the bigger outfits have spent in the same period on their own internal paperwork and administration. By contrast, the Legion spends next to nothing on administration. Its paper work is collateral duty for the pre-existing Legion National Child Welfare staff under Child Welfare staff director Randel Shake. The policy decisions are the work of an unpaid board of nine distinguished Legionnaires—presently chairmanned by L. Eldon James of Hampton, Va. Most of the directors do double duty on the Legion's national Finance or Child Welfare Commissions. Of any contribution, 6¢ is spent to acknowledge it and *all* the rest goes for the purposes of the Foundation—none of it to support an internal bureaucracy, to pay for fund-raising costs, etc.

But if the Foundation is peanuts among foundations dollarwise, its results

(Continued on page 40)



IS A NATIONWIDE FOOD

YES

Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D-W. Va.)
5th District

I HAVE ALWAYS believed that when we can put well-rounded, nutritious meals on the tables of our impoverished families, we somehow put new hope in their hearts, and certainly better health in their bodies. That is why I have strongly supported the food stamp program.



People who can eat well get a real boost to their morale. Under the food stamp program, our poor families can have whole milk for their children, perhaps for the first time in many years. They can also have fresh meat, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables on their tables—and fresh eggs instead of powdered eggs, because they will be able to purchase these commodities at grocery stores with food stamps.

In a country as affluent as ours, the degradation of waiting in line for bulk commodities of limited nutritional value should never again be inflicted upon the poor people of America. Although the surplus commodity program has been a vital sustainer of life to the unemployed and under-employed who have had to avail themselves of this kind of Government beneficence, that program is essentially one of powdered eggs, powdered milk, canned lard, beans and flour.

It would be fatuous to say that the bulk commodity program extends the benefits of our great agricultural capabilities to our needy people. Yet, this is exactly what is accomplished under the food stamp program; for foods of all kinds, whether canned, frozen, or packaged, can be purchased by holders of food stamps.

Survey results by the U. S. Department of Agriculture bear out two persuasive arguments with regard to certain noteworthy benefits which are to be derived

from a national application of the food stamp program:

(1) That the program is effective in improving and maintaining the diets of participating families—often far above the level of diet provided through the issuance of bulk food commodities, and

(2) That the additional food purchasing power generated by a universal or nationwide food stamp program could provide general support to the domestic demand for food and, therefore, act to bolster farm income. Certainly, an expanded program could be expected to result in an increase in the volume of food marketed through commercial channels.

I know as a matter of first-hand knowledge the truth of this latter point. The Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia, which I have the high honor to represent in the Congress, contains two counties in which pilot food stamp projects are now being operated—McDowell and Mingo Counties. In both of these counties, under the food stamp program, meat sales rose almost 12%, sales of produce by 13%, and sales of groceries by almost 6%. These gains were made despite the fact that there was no substantial change in the general economy of the areas, except that in McDowell County employment dropped an additional 2%.

In this bountiful country of ours, the food stamp program has meant a toe hold on life, a program of hope for those needy families who are participating in it. But it has also meant that thousands of children are being afforded the opportunity to grow up as sturdy Americans while they pursue an education and prepare themselves for their futures as adults.

Elizabeth Kee

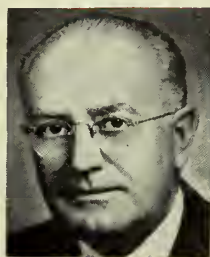
If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.

STAMP PROGRAM NECESSARY?

NO

Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R-Iowa)
6th District



NO, IT IS NEITHER necessary nor desirable.

The recently-passed House bill represents a major step toward establishing on a nationwide basis a new and massive Federal welfare program which is both costly and inefficient. It would establish a system of food distribution which poses a serious threat to the maintenance of responsible state and local government, and it fails to serve the best interests of either needy persons or farmers.

Everyone of us, of course, is in favor of making our farm abundance available to needy people both here at home and overseas. For many years our Government has been doing this at home under the "Direct Distribution" program. In the past fiscal year, for example, the total free distribution of 31 farm commodities reached a value of \$631 million.

The Department of Agriculture reports that in the last fiscal year *one out of every six Americans* received Federal food assistance under our various Federal programs. In view of these fundamental facts, I can see no real need at this time to embark on a nationwide food stamp plan.

The food stamp system is not new. It was tried in the late 1930's and then discarded. In 1961, the plan was reactivated on a pilot basis and is now in effect in 43 areas where it has replaced the "Direct Distribution" program. The cost to the Federal Government of maintaining and operating these 43 pilot programs is currently \$51.5 million per year . . . or over \$1 million per project per year.

Simple mathematics shows this program will be-

come increasingly expensive in the years to come. If 43 pilot projects cost \$51.5 million per year, how much will a nationwide plan encompassing over 3,000 counties and thousands of cities cost?

A Department of Agriculture study made in 1957 estimated the minimum cost of a nationwide food stamp plan to be \$600 million per year and the maximum cost to be \$2.5 billion annually, depending on how strict or how generous the Secretary of Agriculture might be in establishing the criteria for eligibility.

The most objectionable feature of this legislation lies in its philosophy of centralized government. Under our time-honored system of constitutional government in this country, we have adhered closely to the principle that welfare activities were basically the responsibility of local and state governments. Unfortunately, the House-passed bill deleted a provision which the Committee on Agriculture had added to require the states to share in the cost of this program.

In brief, a nationwide food stamp plan is not needed. It would be extremely costly and inefficient. It would concentrate still more power in Washington and disrupt our historical Federal-state relationship on welfare programs. It would decrease the outlet for excessive farm production, and it would prevent many needy people now receiving food from being able to do so in the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles B. Hoeven".

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for July the arguments in PRO & CON: Is a
Nationwide Food Stamp Program Necessary?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

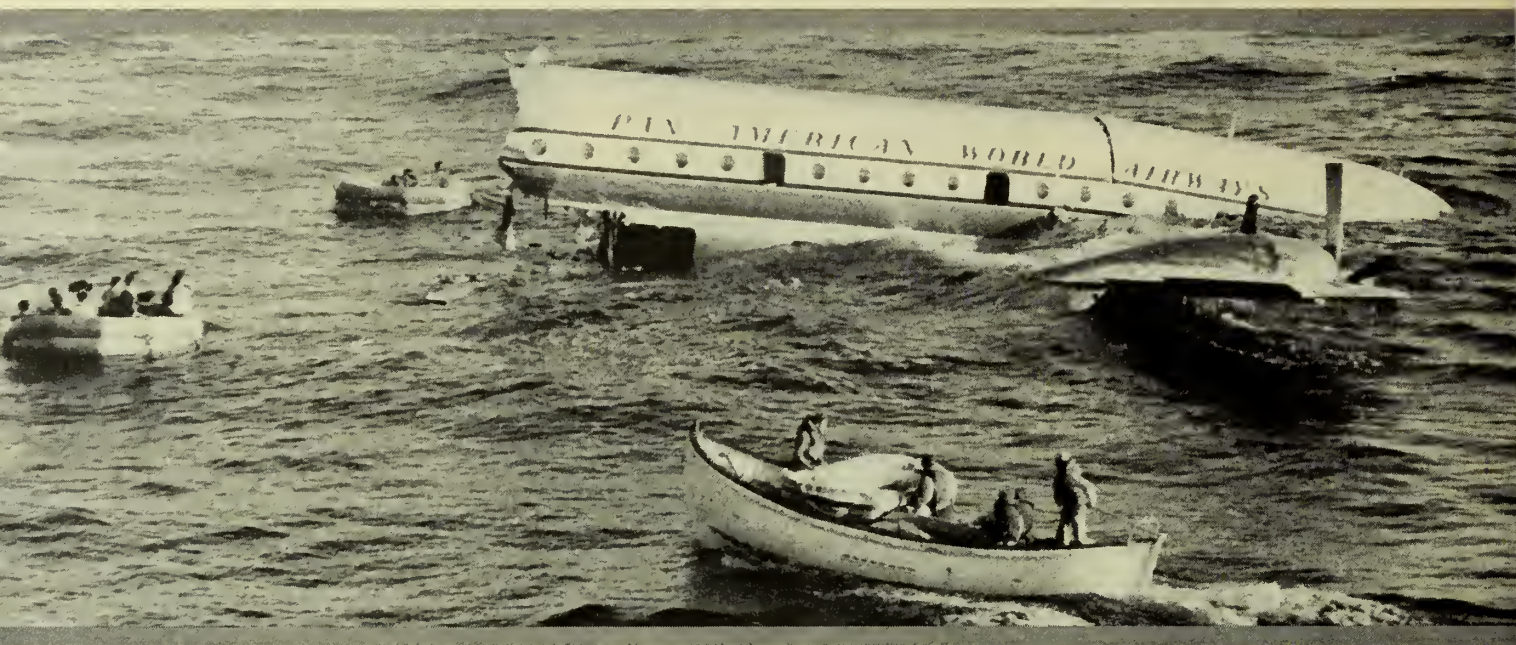
IN MY OPINION A FEDERAL FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

☐ IS ☐ IS NOT NECESSARY.

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWNSTATE



Coast Guardsmen from the Cutter **Pontchartrain**, in raft-carrying lifeboat, saved 24 passengers and 7 crew members 20 minutes

after this PanAm Stratocruiser ditched and one minute before it sank, midway between Hawaii and San Francisco, Oct. 1956.

It's always war in the Coast Guard

A tribute to servicemen whose enemy never declares a cease fire

SOME DAY, hopefully, there may be an end to Vietnams, Berlins and the other Cold War struggles that risk—and take—the lives of U.S. soldiers, sailors and airmen in so-called peacetime. Even then it will still always be “war” in the U.S. Coast Guard. Here we show a few of the more classic photos of some of the rugged peacetime missions of the Coast Guard against its ever present enemies at sea—storm, fire, shipwreck, plane crash. It's an adventurous service that can't even hope for peace. On our inside front cover, suitable for cutting out and framing, is a four-color rendition of the Coast Guard's song: “Semper Paratus.” For these striking photos we are indebted to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, and to U.S.S. Tampa Coast Guard Post 719, American Legion, at Battery Park, New York City.



Freighter **Nebraska** and tanker **Empress Bay** collided, 280,000 gals. of gasoline burned over both in New York's East River—1958. Here Coast Guard Cutter **Firebrush** stands by at end as tanker's bow sinks. All but two crewmen were saved.



Armed mounties of the Coast Guard's Horse Patrol keep a lonely and little-known day-night vigil along America's vast coastlines.



The Coast Guard Cutter Storrs helps firemen battle a huge waterfront cold storage warehouse blaze at Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 1956.



On Feb. 18, 1952, a blizzard, whipped by 70-knot gales, raised 60-foot seas off Cape Cod, Mass. The tankers **Fort Mercer** and **Pendleton**, 40 miles apart, broke in two. Coast Guard crews

saved 70 men from the two ships. Here the Cutter **Yakutat** keeps taking men off the **Fort Mercer** even as she sinks. Note life preserver with man in white water, as line from **Yakutat** pulls it in.

Ready and waiting to be won!



18th annual free awards

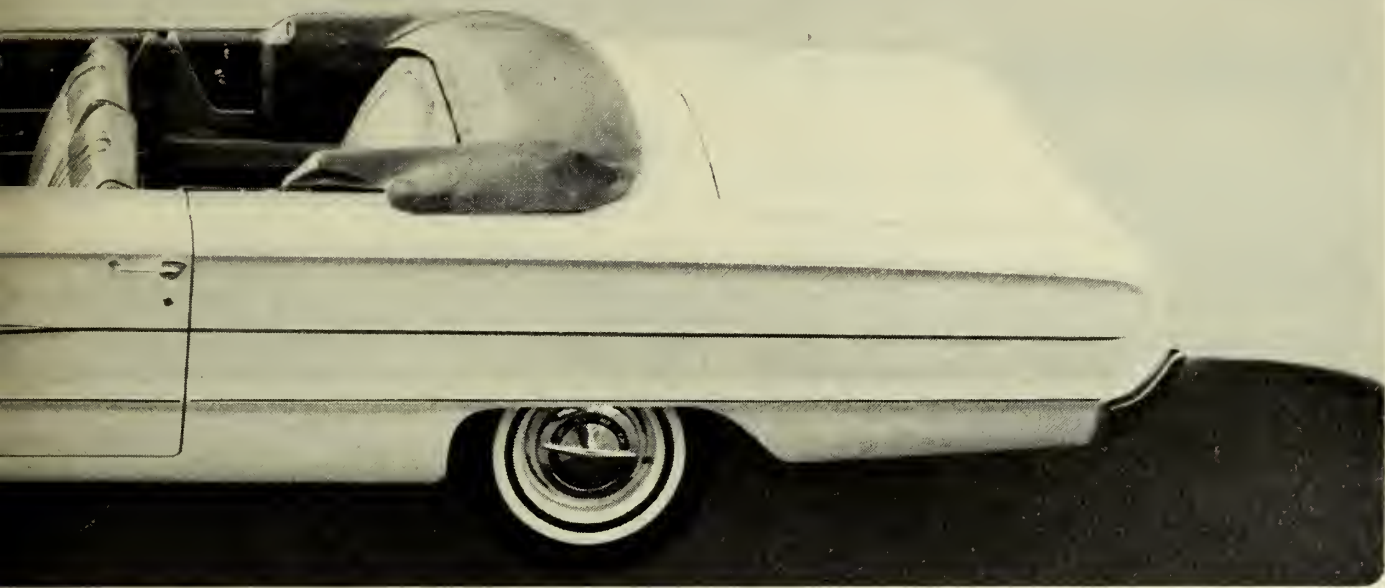
Once again, the Seagram Posts have donated four handsome Ford Convertibles to the American Legion Convention Corporation of Texas. When you win, your post wins an extra \$250, also donated by the Seagram Posts.

Drawings will be held and the cars awarded Sunday, September 20, 1964, during the Drum and Bugle Corps Finals of the American Legion National Convention in Dallas.

Here's all you have to do!

1. Send in official coupon (or mail a postcard or letter using coupon as guide).
2. Sign it (an unsigned entry cannot be accepted).
3. All entries must be received no later than midnight September 18, 1964.

No puzzle! Not a contest! No need to be at the Convention to win!



donated by the Seagram Posts

**Seagram
Post No. 807
Illinois**

**Seagram
Post No. 1283
New York**

**Seagram
Post No. 658
California**

The Seagram Posts
American Legion, P.O. Box 10904
Dallas, Texas 75207

Legion or Auxiliary Membership
Card No. _____

Gentlemen: As a member of _____ Post, American Legion, or a member of _____ Unit,
American Legion Auxiliary, located in _____
(City) (State)

Please enter my name in the free drawings for the four Ford convertibles donated by the Seagram Posts to
the American Legion Convention Corporation of Texas. Drawing to be held on September 20, 1964 in Dallas.

Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

Signature _____



Soviet Sport Fishing

THE RUSSIANS seem to have a hard time admitting that they can do anything for fun. While sport fishing is growing by leaps and bounds in the Soviet Union, an official Moscow fishing body says that the objective of the Russian angler is "to increase his physical health and his knowledge of biology."

Reports show that angling in that country has surprisingly few restrictions and is becoming the most popular Soviet pastime. Over 10 million Russians go fishing and the number is increasing rapidly. Supervised by the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport, they are organized in regional societies, such as the Moscow Volunteer Angling Society which boasts 50,000 members. Each of these large groups is composed of small primary fishing collectives formed by workers from local factories and shops.

Soviet fish are similar to ours but grow much larger. The Pacific salmon is only fished for commercially, but in the salt seas are tuna, codfish, mackerel and the flounder family which are hook-and-line favorites. Black bass, pike, walleye, bream, white and yellow perch, carp, smelt, eel and catfish are caught in the reservoirs, lakes and ponds. The rivers and streams contain Arctic char and grayling in the North, brown trout and a few imported rainbow trout. A special delicacy is the liver of the *nalim*, or eelpout, and when an angler catches one of these fish he flails the side of his boat with it; this drastic treatment swells its liver to twice its normal size.

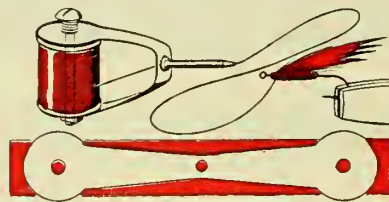
Methods and tackle are primitive in the rural areas. Handlines, trotlines and long wooden poles are used with live bait. Manure worms are popular fish-getters. A standard method is to tie the fishline to a tree branch; when a fish bites, the branch sways. But the urban angler uses expensive copies of our modern spinning and bait-casting tackle, all made in the USSR. He has silk lines, monofilament lines and leaders, plugs, metal spinning lures and foam-plastic bobbers. Production of glass rods is just beginning; most still are bamboo or wood. Fly casting is not popular, although in Moscow rivers a piece of colored floss tied to a hook is allowed to float downstream and then is retrieved as we do a streamer fly. But the average Russian has little patience with anything as fragile as fly tackle. He's strictly a meat fisherman. If he can't horse his fish to the boat fast enough, he'll drop his rod and pull it in by hand.

He is forbidden to take fish by means of explosives, poisons, drugs, automatic tackle, firearms or gigs. There are no closed seasons, size or bag limits except in certain conservation areas. Each collective charges dues but otherwise fishing is free and no license is required. But there's one important qualification—in order to catch communist

fish in communist waters, the angler must belong to a collective, and to accomplish this he must be a card-carrying member of the Communist Party.

ALUMINUM BOATS are noisy for fishing. The metal emphasizes sounds of scuffling feet, dropped lures, etc., which might scare off wary fish. John Enns, Jr., of Corvallis, Mont., soundproofed his metal boat by having the inside sprayed with the rubbery undercoating that is used on cars. Any auto dealer will tell you where to have it done.

A THREAD DISPENSER for tying flies or winding a rod is the invention of Antone Simion of Pittsburg, Kansas. He cuts an eight-inch strip one-half-inch wide from a piece of tin, punches a hole in each end, bends it into a U shape and passes a bolt through the holes and through the center of the spool, forming a kind of spindle. A light coil spring under the tin at one side keeps



the spool under tension. Then he makes a small hole in the middle of the U and solders over it the end of the bottom-half of an inexpensive ball-point pen so it projects like a handle. Thread from the spool is passed through the hole in the U, through the hollow pen, and is drawn from the pen point as needed for winding or tying.

REEL WITH AN AUTOMATIC TRANS-MISSION! It's the new Ambassadeur 8000 salt-water baitcasting model by Garcia. During a normal retrieve the reel stays in a 5-to-1 high gear but as soon as a fish strikes and runs, the reel automatically shifts into a low 2-to-1 gear, enabling the angler to exert more pressure. The automatic mechanism is a separate sealed unit connected to the spool.

FINDING THE THERMOCLINE where all the fish are, that underwater layer of the most rapid temperature change in a lake (see ROD AND GUN CLUB for April '64), is easy if you use a "Thermo-Fishometer." It's a small electronic thermometer that operates on two flashlight batteries. As you hold it in one hand and lower its probe into the water on a thin wire cable, the water temperatures at various depths are shown immediately by a needle on a dial.

A SOUP SPOON is the best tool for cleaning fish, according to Lynn Harvey of Waukegan, Ill., but he does a few tricks to it before using it. He chooses a strong one of stainless steel, files teeth in one side and sharpens the other side to a knife edge. The sharp edge is for splitting the fish; the teeth are for scaling it. The tip of the spoon is just right for stripping out the blood line along the backbone.

A TWISTED FISHING LINE makes casting almost impossible; it loops itself into knots. While trolled, it will snarl as soon as it is slackened and will pop more easily when a fish strikes. A swivel helps but not much. An anti-twist keel, sold in tackle shops, is a cure but it can hinder a lure's action. The simplest remedy is to note the direction in which your lure spins and then when your line becomes twisted, replace the lure with one that spins the opposite way to untwist it.

KEEPING MOSQUITOES OUT of your car when you're resting or sleeping in it is a problem even the best insect repellents can't solve completely. They certainly can't keep out moths and those night-flying beetles. H. M. Miller of Logan, Kan., no longer is bothered. He had his wife make him a double-netting curtain, like a slip-cover, to fit over the top half of each car door. He slips the cover in place when the door is open; when the door is closed the double layer of netting effectively covers the open window. Spraying the netting with repellent stops the smallest flies.

A CARTOP BOAT can double as a luggage carrier. On your next fishing trip, instead of tying your boat upside down on the car roof, tie it rightside up. And pack your light, bulky luggage inside it. Not your outboard; it's too heavy. If rain threatens, cover the boat with a tarp or large piece of plastic wrapped entirely around it and tied underneath so it can't whip loose in the wind.

A LURE WALLET is a new item anglers will like. It fastens to your pants belt when you're wearing hip-boots, outside belt when you're in waders. Lies flat on the hip, opens with a zipper, has pocket for lures and sheepskin pad for flies and streamers. Rear loop holds fishing pliers. Made of durable plastic by Perfection Products Co., 30 E. 2nd St., Mount Carmel, Pa. Price: \$2.95 postpaid.

THE FISH WEREN'T BITING one evening for Dan Lombard of Meadville, Pa., and he became desperate. The fireflies had started to appear and he caught one, tied it to his worm bait, lowered them into the water. Its few final blinks were enough to attract a fish. The combination worked every time and he went home with a stringerful.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10019.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JULY 1964

NEW YORK STATE PUTS 1965 DEADLINE ON BONUS FOR WW2 VETS:

New York State, for the first time, has put a cut-off date on applications for its WW2 bonus . . . First paid in 1948, it was one of the few state bonuses without a deadline . . . But an act of the legislature has now set April 1, 1965 as the last day for applications . . . For more details contact: Veterans Bonus Bureau, N.Y. State Division of Veterans' Affairs, 155 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12210.

VA PENSION HEARINGS START; LEGION CONTRASTS GOV'T COST- OF-LIVING STANDARDS WITH PLIGHT OF NEEDY VETS, WIDOWS:

The House Veterans Affairs Committee opened hearings on veterans' pension legislation in May, for the first time since summer of 1962 . . . On May 20, Legion Rehabilitation director John J. Corcoran testified on behalf of the Legion's pension bill, HR1927, and the need to adopt its amendments to the existing veterans pension law, PL86-211 . . . The Legion bill and the present law were analyzed on several pages of this magazine in the February and March 1963 issues--since which hearings had not been held . . . Major proposals of HR1927 are also outlined in the next item below.

Corcoran testified on the liberalizing amendments offered by the Legion, and he contrasted gov't estimates of human need in studies related to public welfare, warring on poverty, and general economic thinking, on the one hand, with gov't standards of human need when devising a veterans pension program . . . Parts of this testimony are digested below:

"The American Legion," he said, "agrees that VA pensions should be related to a test of individual need . . . It also insists that the standard of need for a war veteran should be set at a higher level than the test of indigency and need for public assistance.

"Some insight into the economics of the aged and unemployed may be gained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which in 1960 devised a 'Modest but Adequate Budget' based on average costs in 20 cities, some large, some small . . . A couple 65 or older who rent a small house or apartment, would need an annual income of \$3,010 for a modest but adequate living in this average city . . . This did not include an allowance for the large medical bills frequently associated with illnesses in older people . . ."

Corcoran left unsaid what his listeners knew--that the most needy, and largest group of VA pensioners in the married couple classification have total incomes, including their other resources and their VA pension, of from \$1,080 to \$2,080 a year . . . In this classification the husband is unemployable . . . The VA pension is \$1,080 a year if other income is from \$0 to \$1,000 . . . Above that the VA pension drops.

Next, Corcoran noted that the cost-of-living index has risen 6.1% above what it was in 1959, the year PL86-211 was passed . . . "This ever increasing cost of living, coupled with the fact that the rates selected in PL86-211 were too low from the start, sustains our argument that the pension rates should be revised upward to correspond with those in our bill, HR1927," he said . . . He noted that while employed people often have incomes that go up with the cost of living, veteran pensioners do not.

"We had predicted," Corcoran testified, "that the lot of the most needy VA pensioners would be worsened under PL86-211 by small future increases in their Social Security and other retirement benefits, which would often serve to reduce their pensions by far more than their increase in other benefits . . . Our apprehensions have been borne out . . . Many letters received by the Legion following slight increases in Social Security benefits and Civil Service Annuity payments revealed substantial losses in VA benefits among this very needy group because of small increases in these other benefits."

The hardships caused by the meagre standards of PL86-211, which HR1927

would tend to relieve, are aggravated by the medical expenses of the elderly which the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "Modest but Adequate Budget" did not take into account, said Corcoran . . . He read into the record the following passage from "Developments in Aging--1959 to 1963" in Senate Report 8, of Feb. 11, 1963:

"No other major items of consumer expense have experienced rises comparable to the increases in the cost of hospital services and hospitalization insurance. (They) are in a class by themselves . . . (When) food prices increased by some 4%, clothing by about 2%, and housing by approximately 4% (there was an) estimated increase of 27% in hospital (costs)."

MAJOR PROPOSALS OF THE LEGION PENSION BILL, HR1927:

HR1927, the Legion's pension reform bill (see above), contains numerous proposed amendments to the existing pension law, PL86-211 . . . Not all can be listed in this space, but here are those that would have the broadest effect on the most people:

1. Generally increase the amounts of payment, and liberalize the restrictions on other income . . . The two proposals go hand in hand, and the figures vary according to the number of dependents . . . For an eligible veteran (who in all cases must be deemed substantially unemployable due to disability and/or age) the Legion asks \$100 a month if he has one dependent, if his other income is from \$0 to \$2,400; and \$80 a month if his other income is from \$2,400.01 to \$3,600 . . . At present \$90 is the maximum, and it drops to \$75 if other income is over \$1,000; to \$45 if other income is over \$2,000; to zero if other income is over \$3,000.

For veterans with no dependents, roughly comparable improvements are sought, and modest increases of the same nature are sought for veterans' widows.

2. The present requirement that income of a pensionable veteran's wife be counted as income limiting his pension eligibility would be abolished under HR1927 . . . It has done a little good to the program from the government point of view (economy), and a great deal of damage to unemployable, disabled veterans and their wives where the wife has sought to relieve their distress.

3. Eliminate medical examinations for

unemployable veterans over 65 to prove they have sufficient (10%) disability to qualify for pension . . . The requirement has done no good, and has been a waste of government money . . . Virtually all veterans over 65 have 10% disability . . . The unemployability requirement remains for the very few who don't, as do the income restrictions . . . Meanwhile a small handful of over-65 vets who met all the other requirements have suffered from this one.

WHAT CHANCE HAS HR1927 OF PASSAGE THIS YEAR?

"Newsletter" is of the opinion that all of HR1927 is reasonable and worthy of passage this year . . . Even the Legion's proposals would fail to bring VA pensions up to the measure of the Bureau of Labor Statistic's 1960 "Modest but Adequate Budget," which, as Legion Rehab Director Corcoran pointed out, is already behind the cost-of-living index and ignores the fearful medical costs of aging families . . . HR1927 is itself "modest and inadequate," not because the Legion is for an inadequate program, but because there isn't a chance that the Congress would do better than what HR1927 calls for . . . "Newsletter" does not believe that Congress will go as far down the road as HR1927 . . . This being an election year, we feel that a few of the least costly proposals may actually be adopted, but we doubt that Congress will raise the income ceilings at all, or the rates of payment by so much as the cost-of-living index has risen since 1959 . . .

This sounds strange in a year in which President Johnson says he is going all out on a war on poverty, and four years after President Kennedy ran on a platform that called for special legislation for older veterans, during which time no such proposal got out of committee, or received Presidential backing . . . The reason is that Presidents and Congress are responsive to strong currents of public feeling, while veterans have gone off in all directions in their pension proposals and have not united behind a reasonable bill, such as HR1927, which would be possible of passage with strong, active, united veteran backing, vigorously and tirelessly directed to Congressmen by their constituents in every community.

Nat'l Exec Committee Adopts 68 Resolutions At May Meeting

The National Executive Committee of The American Legion held its annual spring meeting April 30-May 1, 1964, at National American Legion Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Highlights of the meetings included (1) receipt of gifts totaling \$50,000 from The American Legion Auxiliary, in support of Legion programs; (2) the appearance of Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs; and (3) a talk by Eugene B. Foley, Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration.

With National Commander Daniel F. Foley presiding, the committee acted on a total of 69 resolutions, adopting 68 and referring one for further study. At least 18 resolutions called for Federal legislative action.

Most of the resolutions involved routine business. However, there were many of general and wide interest.

In approving the report of the National Convention Commission, the NEC accepted the choice of Portland, Oreg., as the site for the 1965 National Convention to be held Aug. 20-26. Portland was to have had the convention in 1966 but was moved up one year to accommodate larger planning.

The Convention Commission recommended a post-convention pilgrimage from Portland to Hawaii (Aug. 27-Sept. 2, 1965) to visit the National Cemeteries and shrines of the Pacific.

Portland was also the selection of the Nat'l Americanism Commission for the site of the finals of the 1965 American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest.

A tentative award was made to the Dep't of the District of Columbia for the National Convention in Wash., D.C., in 1966.

A resolution emanating from the Economic Commission dealt with attempts in HR 10502 to undermine the principles of veterans preference in Civil Service. HR 10502 was then before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It proposed to give the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID) the authority to eliminate employees without respect to standard procedures. This was viewed as a threat to basic and traditional federal employment

practices and policies and was vigorously opposed by The American Legion.

(On May 26, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs denied the request of the AID head for such authority to separate certain employees and to "select out" others without regard to Veterans Preference or Civil Service laws. The action resulted from a substitute amendment offered by Legionnaire Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa.)

In a resolution submitted by the Resolution Subcommittee of the NEC, the Legion gave its full support to S. 2719, introduced by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, (D-Wash.), and now pending in the U. S. Senate, to provide retroactive earthquake insurance, reinsured by the federal government, to all who suffered losses in the Alaskan earthquake of Good Friday, 1964.

In the field of rehabilitation, the Legion recommended that the Veterans Affairs Administrator re-examine the Contact Service Program to learn whether the recent reductions in contact service are in keeping with the VA slogan: "To care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan."

The NEC said that The American Legion would continue to ask the Congress to provide funds necessary to permit the VA to provide medical, surgical, and nursing care, and services to claimants in the cash benefits programs,

on the basis of quality second to none.

Another Nat'l Rehab resolution urged an adequate salary classification for the VA Administrator commensurate with the importance of his position—and opposed all attempts to downgrade the VA in ways contradictory to the size and scope of the agency.

Other Rehab resolutions expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction with the Federal Budget Bureau Report of Feb. 20, 1964, which opposes the enactment of HR 8009, a nursing home care bill which the Legion supports. Legion departments and posts were also encouraged to establish community service programs for the aging.

In a resolution emanating from the National Americanism Commission, the Legion went on record offering its congratulations to J. Edgar Hoover for 40 years of service as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The resolution also directed that these congratulations be sent in telegrams to Mr. Hoover, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Another Americanism resolution urged the Congress to pass House Joint Resolution 693, dated Sept. 10, 1963, known as the Becker Amendment, which relates to prayers or Bible reading in public schools. Later in May, National Americanism Commission Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor of New York appeared before the House Judiciary Committee of the Congress to present the Legion's views.

In the area of Internal Affairs, the NEC adopted a resolution petitioning the

(Continued on next page)

Report On The Alaskan Relief Fund



With contributions coming in steadily, the American Legion and Auxiliary Alaskan Relief Fund had swelled to \$92,530.37 by press time. At left, Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley is presenting a check for \$10,476 to NECman Herald E. Stringer of Alaska at the spring NEC meeting. It represents part of the funds being used to provide many basic necessities of the quake victims.

If you wish to contribute you may make checks payable to "American Legion Alaskan Relief" and address it: American Legion of (your state), c/o The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y., 10019.

Nat'l Cmdr personally to appeal to the President of the United States for a revision of the present policy forbidding expansion of the National Cemetery System. The National Cemeteries of our country are seriously crowded. Legislative authority now exists for the interment of 40,000,000 eligible persons, yet there are but 1,200,000 grave sites available for such interments. The situation will not improve unless positive action is taken.

Another resolution urged Legion departments to make surveys of available Federal lands in their areas suitable for National Cemeteries and to report these findings to Nat'l Hq by Aug. 1, 1964.

The Legion's Membership and Post Activities Committee offered a resolution to create a National Membership Workshop. The Workshop would take place at Nat'l Hq in the latter part of August 1964. One representative from each of the 50 state departments, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will be authorized to attend at the expense of the National Legion. Departments may send other representatives at their own expense. It is hoped that a coordinated national membership plan for 1965 and succeeding years will evolve out of this workshop. The 1964-65 Dep't Commanders will be asked to designate the authorized department representatives.

There was a pause in the regular NEC proceedings when Legion dignitaries of many years' service stood to offer tribute to the memory of North Dakota NECman William (Bill) Stern, who died January 1, 1964. Until his death, at the age of 77, Stern had the longest continuous tenure on the National Executive Committee, having served since 1926. He was a Founder of The American Legion and active from its beginning.

Those who spoke in tribute were:

- William G. McKinley, NECman from



Eugene B. Foley, SBA Administrator, at the Commander's Dinner to the NEC.

New Jersey and now Dean of the Committee. McKinley has served continuously on the NEC since 1936.

■ Thomas W. Miller, NECman from Nevada, who served from 1919 to 1927 for Delaware, and from 1946 to date for Nevada.

■ Alvin M. Owsley, Past Nat'l Commander (1922-23), and President of The American Legion National Convention Corporation of Texas which will be hosting the National Convention in Dallas Sept. 18-24.

■ Jack Williams, Adjutant of the Dep't of North Dakota, and the Dean of department adjutants throughout the Legion, thanked all who paid tribute to Bill Stern and added his own tribute.

■ National Chaplain Rev. John J. Howard, of Virginia, led the final prayer.

Two highly placed government officials made guest appearances during the spring NEC meeting. Eugene B. Foley, Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration and younger brother of the National Commander, spoke at the Cmdr's Dinner to the NEC, at the Indianapolis Athletic Club, April 30.

The younger Foley was named SBA Administrator by the late President John F. Kennedy in August 1963 while serving as deputy to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. An Army veteran and Legionnaire, the 35-year-old attorney earlier was legal counsel to the U.S. Senate Small Business Committee.

In his address, Foley told the gathering of national officers and committeemen that while thousands of small businesses do fail each year, their total number has grown from 4,000,000 to 4,600,000 in the ten years since the SBA was created.

"Because The American Legion is one of the foremost guardians of our way of life," he added, "and because one of its principal goals is to preserve the blessings and freedoms we enjoy for the benefit of succeeding generations, it follows that Legionnaires should help to strengthen the role of small business in our society."

On May 1, Representative Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, addressed the NEC on problems facing veterans legislation.

Responding to questions concerning recent newspaper reports that some VA hospitals might be closed or merged for reasons of economy, Teague reassured the Legion officials that "there is no thought (in his committee) of closing any hospitals any more than there has been any other year."

Nevertheless, the NEC resolved to petition the Congress and the President to give "no consideration to reducing medical care for disabled and needy veterans." It cited a recent survey showing that 9,225 out of 11,782 non-service-connected patients admitted to VA hospitals had no ready assets.

Rep. Teague said that later in May his committee would commence hearings on veterans pension legislation, including the Legion-sponsored HR 1927.

DIGEST OF RESOLUTIONS

The National Executive Committee considered 69 resolutions at the spring, 1964, meetings, adopted 68 and referred one to the Economic Commission for further study. Here is a digest of the adopted resolutions.

1. Reimburses The Legion for expenses incurred in connection with its Life Insurance Plan.
2. Approves routine business matters of The American Legion Magazine.
3. Commends J. Edgar Hoover for 40 years of service as Director of the F.B.I.
4. Urges revision of VA hospital admission priority for former P.O.W.'s.
5. Urges changes in the "VA Admission Criteria Program."
6. Urges the VA to reexamine its Contact Service Program.
7. Supports the VA with regard to requests for operating funds from the Congress.
8. Urges legislation to limit review of VA extra hazard determinations for insurance purposes to two years from date of original decision.
9. Urges that the Administrator of Veterans



House Veterans Affairs Committee Chairman Rep. Olin E. Teague addressing the NEC.

AHairs be always provided with a salary commensurate with his position.

10. Supports enactment of H.R. 384, a pay grade bill for retirees of the armed forces.

11. Asks authorization of payment of pension to widows and children of a veteran who has disappeared.

12. Supports the enactment of S. 2534, a bill to provide outpatient medical services for veterans.

13. Urges change in computation for VA benefits of income derived from the sale of a personal residence.

14. Authorizes study of group insurance plans for aging members of The American Legion.

15. Urges departments and posts to establish community service programs for the aging.

16. Urges Congress to pass H.R. 8009 which seeks to provide nursing home care for the needy.

17. Urges the VA to establish certain standards for the care of war veterans.

18. Approves post charter for John F. Kennedy Post 22 in Mainbullau-Main Miltenberg, Germany.

19. Establishes rules for telegraphic roll call and Big Ten competition.

20. Urges discontinuance of the Aerial Membership Roundup effective the 1965 membership year.

21. Approves post charters for John F. Kennedy Post 25 and Cape Canaveral Post 40 in the Dep't of the Philippines, both in Manila.

22. Authorizes a Membership and Post Activities subcommittee to report on The Sons of The American Legion.

23. Changes closing ceremonies of regular Sons of The American Legion meetings to conform more closely to that of The Legion's.

24. Urges "Korean Conflict" be changed to "Korean War" in Constitution and By-Laws of the SAL.

25. Transfers charter of London, England, Post 1 from Dep't of France to Dep't of New York.

26. Urges that departments pay full or part expenses to department historians for attendance at two historian conferences per year.

27. Opposes hiring of Panamanian citizens as Panama Canal Zone Policemen.

28. Amends the Uniform Code of Procedure for the Organization of National Conventions of The American Legion.

29. Urges that tests for PKU and galactosemia become routine hospital procedure for the protection of newborn children to prevent mental retardation.

30. Urges the appropriate agencies within Legion departments to provide more adequate dental or orthodontic service to needy children.

31. Urges Legion posts to provide leadership for the development of community recreation programs.

32. Expresses deep concern over public school policies regarding marriage and/or pregnancy and urges review of such policies.

33. Revises certain sections of the Temporary Financial Assistance Program.

34. Supports recommendations of the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation.

35. Urges increase in payments for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and that Survivors Insurance payments get a periodic review.

36. Urges evaluation of vocational training curriculums of the nation's schools.

37. Endorses equality of treatment for members of the armed forces through implementation of existing procedures and through civil law and authority.

38. Supports a broad program to combat mental retardation.

39. Authorizes certain Economic Commission Area Conferences.

40. Supports legislation to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to require determination of entitlement before separation.

41. Supports House Joint Resolution 800 to establish The World War I Commemorative Commission.

42. Supports Senate Joint Resolution 126 authorizing the President to proclaim Dec. 7, 1966, as Pearl Harbor Day in Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

43. Urges Congress to pass House Joint Resolution 693, known as the Becker Amendment relating to school prayers.

44. Requests the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress to authorize the printing and distribution of the Chronology of the history of the U.S.

45. Urges comprehensive Congressional review of Immigration and Nationality matters.

46. Urges amendment of the Internal Security Act of 1950 relating to the issuance of passports to Communists.

47. Authorizes a life member attachment for emblem lapel buttons.

48. Firmly opposes practices or legislation abrogating in any manner the principles of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and the Civil Service Merit System.

49. Grants title of Past National Chaplain to the Very Reverend Charles H. Brent (deceased).

50. Urges departments to survey available Federal lands suitable for National Cemeteries and report to Nat'l Hq prior to Aug. 1, 1964.



Convention Chmn Jim Demarest (N.Y.) says Portland gets '65 Nat'l conclave.

51. Supports Senate 2719 to provide retroactive earthquake insurance for reconstruction of the Alaskan economy.

52. Urges a National Monument at Gaspee Point, Warwick, Rhode Island.

53. Redesignates and redefines the Group Insurance Committee to be hereby known as The American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Committee.

54. Authorizes and describes Official American Legion and SAL Banners.

55. Authorizes Life Member cap insignia.

56. Authorizes Music cap insignia.

57. Authorizes National Champion Distinguishing Arm and Shoulder Patch insignia.

58. Redesignates Official American Legion caps.

59. Rescinds certain National Emblem Sales Non-Legislative Policy Resolutions.

60. Approves specifications, bids and contracts for Emblem Division merchandise.

61. Urges the Nat'l Cmdr to personally appeal to the President for revision of the present policy forbidding the expansion of the National Cemetery System.

62. Authorizes changes in "The Manual of Ceremonies" of The American Legion.

63. Names the International Amity Award winners for 1964.

64. Authorizes a National Membership Workshop to be held in August, 1964, at Nat'l Hq.

65. Commends the Dep't of Alaska, posts, and individual Legionnaires for their conduct and efforts during the Alaskan earthquake.

66. Commends those Legionnaires who conceived the G.I. Bill and secured its passage into law twenty years ago.

67. Opposes closing VA hospital beds and facilities for economy reasons.

68. Seeks enabling legislation to ensure the is-

suance of Presidential Memorial Certificates to the next of kin of deceased members of the armed forces.

School Prayer Ban

On May 21, 1964, National Americanism Commission Chairman, Daniel J. O'Connor (N. Y.), appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to present the views of The American Legion in support of House Joint Resolution 693 which relates to voluntary prayers by pupils in public schools. Known as the Becker Amendment, it proposes amending the Constitution to permit voluntary prayers.

The American Legion, in National Convention Resolutions No. 25 of 1962 and No. 25 of 1963 went on record as supporting such an amendment.

Because of the importance of this topic and the wide interest shown, here is a summary of Chmn O'Connor's statement.

While we strongly urge a constitutional amendment, we do not share the criticism of the U. S. Supreme Court and its members which is voiced by some extremists.

We respect the views of those who differ with us as we expect them to respect our views. Those differing with us believe children, not wishing to participate, should not have imposed upon them a compulsory period of silence or separation during recitation of prayer in school by others. Our belief is that children who desire to participate in prayer or Bible reading in school should not have that right denied. But such denial is the result of the court's decisions.

Our study of the 1st Amendment con-
(Continued on next page)



Five-year-old Ann Basso, acting for 100,000 junior members of the Auxiliary, aids National President Mrs. Luther D. Johnson in presenting checks totaling \$30,000 to Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley during the spring NEC meeting. A \$20,000 check will go to help the Legion's program of direct assistance to needy children of veterans and \$10,000 was earmarked for the Child Welfare Foundation. Mrs. Johnson also presented an Auxiliary check for \$20,000 to aid the Legion's work in veteran rehabilitation.

vinces us that the court erred in its prayer decisions; the history, tradition, statutes, and common law of this nation are replete with references to the Deity and invocations for providential aid. In separating church and state, our forefathers did not excise religion. There is a sharp distinction between freedom of religion and freedom from religion, or its complete exclusion.

The philosophy set forth in our Declaration of Independence acknowledges a Creator and declares that certain rights of men are bestowed by that Creator. Therefore, we believe the decisions are incorrect and that they serve to detract from, if not completely prevent, the inculcation of moral and spiritual values in our American youth, who spend more time in school in their formative years than they do in home and church combined. We also believe such restrictions leave a void in the education of our youth.

O'Connor cited some instances of interpretations of the Supreme Court decisions to support the Legion's contention that all prayers, whether voluntary or under school, city or state supervision could be prohibited under the law. He said that a small group of pupils of a Long Island, N. Y., high school had composed its own prayer but had been denied permission to voice it by a teacher who was convinced it would be in defiance of the court.

A group of pupils at a Queens, N. Y., kindergarten, he added, asked permission to give a little prayer, or grace, at a cookies-and-milk break, but was told

that it would be in violation of the law.

Chmn O'Connor stated that if the Supreme Court's bans are not modified, "there will rise from the grass roots a cry of indignation which war veterans and their families will not only support but lead and which will exceed the protests already registered in the halls of Congress."

Thousands of letters from interested Legionnaires and Auxiliaries have been received by the National Legislative Division in the Washington, D. C., office of the Legion. These were all submitted to the House Judiciary Committee.

California Forestry

Some 50 hand-picked youngsters, sponsored by 27 American Legion Posts and one 40&8 Voiture in California's San Gabriel Valley, studied forestry last summer in the southern California mountains under the aegis of the U.S. Forest Service. A similar group was being organized for on-the-spot forestry and conservation study this year as these words were written.

To the participating Legionnaires of California's 18th Legion District, the sponsorship of the youngsters was a contribution to the national need for more career-guidance of high school youths. The 28 Legion groups sponsored from one to five youngsters each, and paid a total of \$1,250, at \$25 each, for transportation and keep of the youths while guests of the Forest Service. The boys were handpicked from 36 different public and parochial high schools. They were



U. S. Forest Ranger shows forestry students how to use the Osborne Fire Finder.

nominated by their schools' life-science counsellors from among young men interested in forestry who were in the upper fourth of their senior classes, reports Glenn Reichenbach, the California Legion's Agriculture & Conservation Chairman.

The American Forestry Ass'n was so impressed by the project that it ran a feature article on it in its publication, *American Forests*, by Russ Leadabrand. A digest of his report follows:

"... top high school senior boys took part in a three-day Junior Forestry and Conservation Conference sponsored jointly by the American Legion; the Angeles National Forest, U. S. Forest Service; the Los Angeles County Department of Forestry and Fire Warden; and the Society of American Foresters, Southern California Section.

"The metropolitan Los Angeles area is flanked by the 691,000-acre Angeles National Forest . . . It was into this region that the students, guided by experienced forest personnel toured. They studied career opportunities for young men in forestry, conservation, engineering and watershed management in this Southern California mountain and forest country . . . The program included studies of fire control and fire prevention; recreation planning and management; sanitation-salvage logging; and re-forestation.

"At the U.S. Forest Service Center in Arcadia the students and leaders were split into three crews, and were issued identifying plastic hard hats.

"From Arcadia the teams went to engineering and flood prevention projects in Santa Anita Canyon. They were briefed by an Angeles National Forest flood prevention engineer there.

"Enroute to the high country they stopped at the Clear Creek Multiple Use Demonstration Area where management of Southern California's chaparral areas was explained.



Legion-sponsored Junior Foresters plant trees in Angeles National Park, California.

"At Vetter Mountain Lookout, elevation 600 feet, fire detection, using the Osborne fire finder, was demonstrated. Instruction was given on pre-attack and fire weather calculation. The teams then moved to the Forest Service's Chilao Training Center. A campfire program included discussions of career possibilities in forestry. From the University of California's Forestry School came Dr. Paul Zinke to tell the students the requirements for entering the forestry department at Berkeley.

"The teams took part in a fire hose laying contest at Chilao. A helicopter demonstration was highlighted by actual jumping from airborne helicopter by members of the Angeles National Forest's crack helitack team. The helicopter displayed its value as a highly mobile fire fighting tool by dropping water and laying hose.

"At the top of 8000-foot Kratka Ridge, a ski area, the activities of snow rangers in the mountain region were explained to the students. Sanitation-salvage logging was explained to the young men who witnessed methods used by foresters to control insect infestation of trees.

"Saturday evening's campfire program included a description of careers in wildlife management and forestry research.

"On Sunday the teams toured one of the forest's most modern campgrounds and discussed outdoor recreation planning, as well as the operations of the landscape architect. At Pinyon Flats they participated in a reforestation tree planting project.

"At Crystal Lake Recreation Area, the most heavily used recreation area in the forest, the details of the forest's visitor information service program were explained.

"On their return to the Arcadia Center students filled in evaluation reports, telling what they had found most interesting about the three-day study of the mountain country. Arrangements were made whereby both the sponsoring American Legion groups and forestry personnel might keep track of the students who actually decide to make some phase of forestry their career.

"Success of the Los Angeles County Junior Forestry Conference has lent weight to a proposal that the Southern California experiment be used as a pilot for similar youth conferences in forestry elsewhere in the country.

"The Pasadena post of the American Legion has already awarded one forestry scholarship to a deserving youth and plans to award a second—to a Junior Forestry Conference student—this coming year."



The happy family surrounding the 1963 Rambler American in the photo above belongs to John Brandon of Akron, Colorado. Brandon won a first prize in the American Motors contest with a coupon which was in his copy of our March issue. He got \$10,000 and a new 1964 Rambler station wagon soon to be delivered. A Korean War veteran, Brandon joined the American Legion in 1951. His reasons: "I've always liked the Legion. My father was a WWI vet and a Legionnaire and the Legion helped him. I think it's an honor to belong to the Legion and any man who's been in the service **should** join."

Legion Baseball

Sponsor of eight local teams in American Legion Baseball competition each year for the past five years, M. M. Eberts Post 1, Little Rock, Ark., will host the Legion's 1964 Little World Series, August 24-31. The 14 or 15 championship games will be played at Travelers' Field, home of the Arkansas Travelers of the Pacific Coast League. It seats approximately 6,000 and has excellent lighting.

Eight teams, winners of local, district, department and regional competition, the best of tens of thousands of 18-and-under baseballers, will gather at Little Rock. The boys and their coaches and managers will be housed at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, where every room is air conditioned.

A pre-game banquet is slated for Saturday evening, August 22, at the Lafayette Hotel. If the affair outgrows this establishment, it will be held in the Marion Hotel. Two former baseball greats are expected to speak: Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, the witty and unpredictable ex-Yankee pitcher, and Stan Musial, ex-Cardinal, a seven-time National League batting champion. Also expected to attend are former stars Bill Dickey, Lon Warneke, Carl Sawatski, Johnnie Sain, and George Kell.

Post 1 baseball chairman Thomas Moore and his assistant, Lee Rogers (ex-major league hurler with the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Boston Red Sox), have launched a statewide ticket selling contest and have called upon the state newspapers and three Little Rock television stations for publicity.

Advertising space in the souvenir pro-

gram to the extent of \$8,000 had been sold as early as May 1. Bumper stickers and other aids are plugging the games.

Little Rock, the state capital, is situated on the Arkansas River and is a city of about 110,000 people. North Little Rock has about 60,000. Average summer temperature is 80.6 degrees, and average humidity is 66%.

Prior to the Little World Series, the vying teams must slug their way through sectional, departmental and regional elimination games.

The eight sites for the 1964 Regional Tourneys, with dates yet to be set, are: Manchester, N.H., College Park, Md., Staunton, Va., Memphis, Tenn., Ashland, Ky., Hastings, Neb., Lewiston, Idaho, and Mesa, Arizona.

Looking off into the future, Aberdeen, S.D., previously approved as the play-off city for the 1965 Legion World Series, will stage that event Aug. 31 through Sept. 6, 1965, with Sydney L. Smith Post 24 as the host post.

The eight sites and host American Legion posts for the 1965 Regionals are: Manchester, N.H., Henry J. Sweeney Post 2; Bridgeton, N.J., Shoemaker Post 95; Orangeburg, S.C., Thomas Raysor Summers Post 4; Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Post 1; East Chicago, Ind., East Chicago Allied Post 369; Salina, Kans., Leslie W. Krepes Post 4; Billings, Mont., Yellowstone Post 4; and Roswell, N.M., Charles M. Debremond Post 28.

Orangeburg, S.C., has been selected as the play-off city for the 1966 World Series of American Legion Baseball with the finals tentatively set for Aug. 30 through Sept. 5, 1966. Thomas Raysor Summers Post 4 was approved as the host post for the event.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The American Legion has admitted defeat in its membership contest with the Auxiliary and has paid off the bet with a \$250 check to the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation to be added to funds for research in pediatric virology. Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. Luther D. Johnson last fall challenged Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley to a membership contest, with the winning organization to be the one reporting the largest percentage of 1964 membership, compared to the 1963 membership on record as of Dec. 31, 1963. The contest ended Jan. 31, 1964.

The Washington Senators baseball organization has designated July 11 as American Legion Day in Washington, D.C. Prior to the game between the Senators and the New York Yankees, two American Legion teams will play a four-inning game.

Following the introduction of legislation in Congress by several New Jersey Congressmen calling for the addition of some 250 beds at the East Orange, N.J., Veterans Administration Hospital, the New Jersey American Legion was granted a hearing in support of such legislation by the Sub-Committee on Hospitals of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The present waiting list for admission to the hospital exceeds 200, with between 150 and 250 always pending.

In bringing this situation to the attention of New Jersey's Congressional Delegation, William G. McKinley, the State Legion's Rehabilitation Chairman, pointed out that East Orange Hospital meets all critical requirements of the VA in the allocation of beds to serve the veteran population in the greater New York metropolitan area. Also, that sufficient land is available on the present hospital site for the addition of a 250-bed building without cost to the Government for the land.

For the first time in the history of American Legion pageantry, the big Parade of Champions during the Legion's 46th Nat'l Convention in Dallas, Tex., will be made up of five senior and five junior corps. The Junior and Senior Drum and Bugle Corps preliminary competitions are scheduled for 9 a.m., Sunday, Sept. 20, at the P.C. Cobb Stadium. The big evening show and the Parade of Champions, originally set for 7 p.m., has been changed to 7:30 p.m. at the Cobb Stadium.

There will be no competitions at the Cotton Bowl Stadium as announced earlier. On Saturday, Sept. 19, however,

Legion junior and senior drum and bugle corps will appear at half time during a pro football game at the Cotton Bowl.

A contest for Legion quartets has been scheduled. Chorus and quartet contests have been slated for 3:30 p.m., Sunday, Sept. 20, at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium Theater.

An official post-Convention tour of Mexico has been outlined for Legionnaires, Auxiliaries and their friends and families who attend the Legion's Nat'l Convention in Dallas this September. A three-day trip, flying out of Dallas to Mexico City on Friday, Sept. 25, will include visits to Mexico City, Cuernavaca, and Taxco—ending Monday, Sept. 28. An extended tour would add Acapulco, and a further extension for those desiring it will include a visit to Merida, Yucatan, and the nearby Mayan ruins. Basic 3-day tour is \$151 per person (double room) or \$169 (single room). For more details, inquire of any American Airlines ticket office or American Legion Convention Corp., Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Odell Post 193, Gilchrist, Ore.; Broomfield Post 58, Broomfield, Colo.; Jake Ray Post 90, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Scott County Little Post 221, Oneida, Tenn.; Childs-Bradley Post 578, Dawson, Ga.; Leonard Watson Post 591, New Orleans, La.; James Oliver Hays Post 244, Maple Hill, N.C.; and John F. Kennedy Post 22, Mainbullau/Miltenberg, Germany.

Also, President John F. Kennedy Post 25, Manila, Philippines; Cape Canaveral

Post 40, Manila, Philippines; W. D. Miller Post 907, Levelland, Tex.; Tinker-Hill Post 481, Seagraves, Tex.; Evergreen Post 80, Evergreen, Colo.; and John F. Kennedy Post 485, San Antonio, Tex.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

G. H. (Gil) Stordock, Wisconsin's Nat'l Executive Committeeman, honored at a testimonial dinner in Madison, in recognition of his many years of service to veterans and their organizations.

William C. Doyle, of Vineland, N.J., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission, promoted to Brigadier General of the New Jersey Nat'l Guard. His assignment is Deputy Chief of Staff, Dept. of Defense, New Jersey.

Sam L. Latimer, Jr., member of the Legion's Public Relations Commission since 1946, honored by the Columbia, S.C., city council for his 30 years as a commissioner of the Columbia Housing Authority, the "longest career of personal service" as a local housing authority commissioner in the nation.

Frederick C. Heinle, a member of Post 500, West Allis, Wis., named Wisconsin Dep't Service Officer.

James L. Boyle, of Waterville, Maine, recently retired as Dep't Adjutant, given a testimonial dinner in honor of his 45 years service as Adjutant and as a Founder of The American Legion. The affair was attended by Gov. John H. Reed, U.S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie, and other distinguished guests.

Blaine W. Sweitzer, appointed service director of The American Legion's Dep't of Kentucky.

DIED

W. W. (Mickey) Walsh, of Grand Junction, Colo., alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman and a Past Dep't Cmdr (1950-51).

Ernie C. Knoebel, of Wenatchee, Wash., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1940-41).

Benjamin F. Chatfield, Sr., of Macon, Ga., member of the Legion's Public Relations Commission since 1958.

James Dalglish, of Myton, Utah, Past Dep't Cmdr (1945-46).

Mrs. Samuel Bolling Wright, mother of

American Legion Life Insurance
Month ending May 20, 1964

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 20	\$ 320,325
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958	1,756,086
Insurance in force (dollars)	218,965,500
Basic units in force (number)	106,126
New applications since Jan. 1	9,045
New applications rejected	851

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

Nat'l Vice Cmdr Harry Wright, of Mexico.

Joseph Woolfson, of Forest Hills, N.Y., Legionnaire, who retired in 1962 as Director of the Veterans Div. of the American Jewish Congress.

POSTS IN ACTION



Post 157, Brooklyn, N.Y., recently presented a therapy machine to the Corrective Therapy Dept of the Brooklyn VA Hospital. The machine has many applications in the rehabilitation of patients. Last year the post gave about 6,000 hours of labor and visiting time and more than \$1,000 in equipment to the hospital.

Post 230, Mohawk, Mich., sponsors "Cadet of the Week, Month and Year" selections in the Reserve Officers Training Corps program at Calumet H. S. Award winners are chosen on personal and uniform appearance, contributions to the Corps of Cadets by the individual, and general and specific knowledge of military subjects. Post 230 contributes the Cadet of the Month trophy and the two plaques for Cadet of the Year—one retained by the ROTC and the other by the cadet.

Post 303, Fridley, Minn., has given a resuscitator to the Fridley Police Dept. The purchase was stimulated by the recent collapse of a Legionnaire in the post clubrooms. The first police car to arrive at the scene did not have a resuscitator. The stricken man, near death, was given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until another police car arrived with a resuscitator.

Post 4, Juneau, Alaska, has presented a check for \$6,000 to the Southeast Alaska Area Council of the Boy Scouts to help develop a Scout camp. (Legion posts now sponsor 4,400 Scout units.)

Ad Men's Post 209, New York, N. Y., has once again launched its community campaign in behalf of Just One Break, Inc., a public service placement agency for the disabled. Since 1952, Post 209 has instigated the employment of some 900 severely disabled veterans.

Sons of the American Legion Squadron 611, Easton, Pa., has secured the pledges of 30 persons who will donate their eyes to the Lion Eye Bank.

Post 201, Livingston, N.J., is the winner of the New Jersey Press Association's fourth annual Public Service Advertising Contest, given for the best use (by any advertiser) of newspaper advertising in fostering worthwhile community projects. The post sponsors a weekly series of ads promoting safety and charitable causes.

Post 871, Bronx, N.Y., the All-Elk Post, cooperated with the B.P.O. Elks at the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital. The B.P.O.E. put on a boxing show for the hospitalized vets and the post gave away five radios during the show. (Below)



THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS APRIL 30, 1964		
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,573,707.30	
Receivables	213,141.27	
Inventories	416,048.22	
Invested Funds	667,661.57	
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration		
Trust Funds	276,628.93	
Employees Retirement		
Trust Fund	3,424,031.39	3,700,660.32
Real Estate	814,228.39	
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	230,140.51	
Deferred Charges	54,096.79	
	<u>\$8,669,987.37</u>	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH		
Current Liabilities	\$ 446,496.49	
Funds Restricted as to use	27,935.23	
Deferred Income	1,959,104.09	
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration		
Trust Funds	276,628.93	
Employees Retirement		
Trust Fund	3,424,031.39	3,700,660.32
Net Worth:		
Reserve Fund	24,185.11	
Restricted Fund	23,499.13	
Real Estate	814,228.39	
Reserve for Rehabilitation	578,607.84	
Reserve for Child Welfare	101,424.08	
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00	
	<u>1,601,944.55</u>	
Unrestricted Capital	933,816.69	2,535,791.24
	<u>\$8,669,987.37</u>	

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

393rd Inf, 99th Div—Need to contact men who knew **Louis (Frenchie) Bernier** and injury he sustained when his jeep hit a land mine just after crossing River Weid in Germany about 12:30 a.m., March 22, 1945. Information may assist him in a claim. Contact: Robert C. MacFarland, Dep't Service Officer, The American Legion, Box 411, Togus, Maine.

USS New Hampshire, April 1914—Anyone who served with **Marine William T. Sulem** in this month, prior to sailing for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and recalls his being injured while loading coal aboard ship may have information which will assist him in a claim. Contact: William Sulem, 777 N.E. 36th St., Pompano Beach, Fla.

Stalag 1 x B, Bat Orb, Germany (WW2)—Anyone who knew **Cpl John R. Trafford** (28th Div, 110th Reg't, Co L), while a prisoner of war in Germany, may be able to help him establish a claim. He was taken prisoner Dec. 16, 1944, released Apr. 6, 1945. Contact: W. G. Blackburn, Acting Dep't Service Officer, 342 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Louis S. Niezgodzki (1963), Post 562, Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert L. McKay (1963), Post 703, Morro Bay, Calif.

George F. Robinson and **Abraham I. Sussman** (both 1958) and **Anthony A. Meraty** (1959), Post 19, Willimantic, Conn.

James C. Vann, Sr. (1958) and **Arthur A. Kransberger** (1963), Post 43, Homestead, Fla.

Michael Markowski (1964), Post 51, Westville, Ill.

McKinley Gray and **Sven Moller** and **Edgar Parsons** (all 1964), Post 264, Lake Forest, Ill.

Charles E. Anderson and **Alfred H. Borman** and **Joseph C. Gaffney** (all 1963), Post 342, St. Charles, Ill.

Arthur E. Rozene and **Pierre Thomas** and **Walker Wallace** (all 1963), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

Sidney T. Phillip and **Dominic P. Schilling** (both 1963), Post 622, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

J. Fred Rittenhouse (1964), Post 110, Wolcottville, Ind.

Walter I. Schlegel and **Paul Smerchek** and **John W. Thomson** and **Reginald G. Thomson** (all 1961), Post 219, Blue Rapids, Kans.

Horace E. Lindberg and **James E. Mahler** and **Joseph A. Mahler** and **Michael J. McElligott** (all 1961), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.

Fred B. Finn and **James J. Fitzgerald** and **Paul F. Fitzgerald** and **John T. Flynn** (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

William L. Bernier and **Louis A. Cole** (both 1955) and **John D. Rockwell, Jr.** (1958) and **Ralph B. Mendall** (1963), Post 64, Middleboro, Mass.

D. Webster Brown and **F. Eben Brown** and **George A. Bunnell, Sr.** and **Orrin B. Carpenter** (all 1964), Post 166, Fairhaven, Mass.

Frank Modreske (1962), Post 495, Caledonia, Mich.

Harry Rogers (1959) and **Casimer Zabik** (1961) and **Alvin Selander** (1963), Post 531, Copemish, Mich.

Amos Brand and **Walter Fergus** and **Clifford Hunt** (all 1964), Post 11, Hastings, Nebr.

Joseph P. Fitzmorris and **Rosario J. Greenwood** and **Hilton A. Newell** (all 1955) and **Joseph H. Liberty** (1958), Post 41, Whitefield, N. H.

Ward Van Arsdale and **William Van Fleet** and **William Wheeler, Jr.** (all 1963), Post 12, Somerville, N. J.

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(Continued from page 23)

Peter Gregory, Sr. and Louis Pesout, Sr. (both 1963), Post 147, East Paterson, N. J.
Max J. Husslerath (1947) and Edward Mullaly and Edwin J. Wise (both 1950) and William Bishop, Jr. (1964), Post 154, Butler, N. J.
Walter C. Kirschner and Frank Massett and Robert G. Skillman (all 1964), Post 213, Bronx, N. Y.

Theodore R. Brining and Louis Robinson (both 1964), Post 1289, South New Berlin, N. Y.
Joseph F. Bouse (1963), Post 1635, East Islip, N. Y.

Clarence Kettleson and George W. Harmon (both 1963), Post 65, Wing, N. Dak.
Irvin R. Watts and Clyde D. Wise and Fred Zoller (all 1963), Post 243, Galion, Ohio.
Raymond Fields (1962), Post 51, Guymon, Okla.

Emma Gardner Jones (1962) and Sarah Myers (1963), Post 50, Philadelphia, Pa.
Maxwell B. Ertwine (1949) and Allen Laudig and Guy V. Horne (both 1961), Post 289, Ringtown, Pa.

Lawrence G. Andres and Herbert Burgoyne and Frank O. Gibson (all 1964), Post 481, Midland, Pa.
Walter Smith and Thomas W. Stringfellow and Charles W. Tandy and Malcolm N. Wilkinson (all 1963), Post 12, North Kingstown, R. I.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Medical Reg't—(Aug.) Harold E. Schroeder, Box 245, Readlyn, Iowa.

4th Inf Div—(Aug.) Joseph Summa, 129 Bay 11th St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.

8th Replacement Depot—(Aug.) Charles Turek, 15 Vermilyea Ave., New York, N. Y. 10034.
11th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 8, Pittstown, N. J.

11th Port—(Aug.) James Householder, 1080 Staley Rd., Grand Island, N. Y.

14th Arm'd Div, Hq Bat, Div Art'y (WW2)—(Aug.) Roscoe J. Denton, Jr., Wendover Rd., East Setauket, N. Y. 11733.

20th Combat Eng—(Aug.) George F. Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11234.

28th Div, 103rd Medical Bn & Reg't (WW1, WW2)—(Sept.) H. H. McBurney, 347 Sunset Dr., Bethel Park, Pa.

31st Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) Roy Roepke, 12912 Malena Dr., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705.

37th Div—(Sept.) Exec. Sec'y, 37th Div Veterans Assoc., 21 W. Broad St., Rm. 1101, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

39th Combat Eng—(Sept.) Thomas Swares, 2217 E. Raymond St., Indianapolis 3, Ind.

42nd Div—(July) Reunion Committee, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

42nd Div, 222nd, 232nd, & 242nd Inf, & 132nd Sig Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Jack O'Kane, 2914 74th Ave., Elmwood Park, Ill.

50th Eng, Co C—(Aug.) J. B. Spencer, Rt. 1, Fairmont, Minn. 56031.

51st Pioneer Inf—(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N. Y.

63rd Combat Eng, Co A—(July) John L. Pogany, 33953 White Rd., Wickliffe, Ohio.

69th Inf Div—(Aug.) Loar Quickle, 512 S. Main St., Pennington, N. J.

70th Tank Bn—(July) James W. Vance, 4302 Carriage Ct., Kensington, Md.

81st Div (North Central U.S.)—(Aug.) Mrs. Grace Hall, 1386 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.

82nd Ord, Heavy Maint Co—(Aug.) Ernest W. Zick, R.R. 2 W, Onarga, Ill. 60955.

85th Chem Mortar Bn—(Aug.) Don Hudson, Fairfax, Okla.

87th Div—(Aug.) Donald J. Ranc, 1014 East Blvd., Rt. #2, Aurora, Ohio.

88th MP (WW1)—(Aug.) Albert J. Meyer, Box 1125, Cumberland, Iowa.

100th Inf Div—(Sept.) Leonard J. McIlvaine, Chestnut Ridge Rd., Glens Falls, N. Y.

103rd QM Reg't, 728th Ord Co & Co E—(Aug.) Samuel T. Kessel, R.D. #3, Gettysburg, Pa.

107th AAA AW, Bat B—(Aug.) Boyd W. Holtzclaw, 411 N. Broad St., Clinton, S. C. 29325.

109th Eng, Co F—(Sept.) I. E. Tilgner, Lewellen, Nebr. 69147.

112th Cav Reg't—(Aug.) 112th Cavalry, P.O. Box 1112, Dallas 21, Tex.

120th Ord Co, (MM)—(Aug.) Joe Van Dam, Rt. 2, Box 561, S. Riviera Dr., Stevensville, Mich. 49127.

127th Sig Radio Intelligence Co—(Aug.) Robert L. Bowers, 4148 Bowman Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46227.

224th Inf Reg't, Co L (Korean Vets only)—(Aug.) James A. Blanchard, 13272 Charloma Dr., Tustin 80, Calif.

273rd Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Mrs. A. L. Hutchinson, 411 Lacy, Independence, Mo.

292nd Joint Assault Sig Co—(Aug.) Nathaniel L. Green, 50 Hoover Ave., West Orange, N. J.

337th Inf Reg't, Hq Co, (WW2)—(July) Donald Lubnow, 313 E. Newhall Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

339th Inf (See Polar Bear)

342nd Mach Gun Bn, Co B—(Aug.) William M. Richards, 5953 S. Rapp St., Littleton, Colo. 80120.

349th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) John J. Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

351st Inf, Co I (WW1)—(Aug.) John E. Fergus, 617 1/2 E. Washington St., Knoxville, Iowa.

353rd Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) John C. Hughes, 829 E. Ave. B, Hutchinson, Kans.

359th AAA Slt Bn—(Aug.) William L. Slatery, 548 Locust St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

504th MP—(Aug.) Dr. J. M. Ray, 1132 Sparks Rd., Lexington, Ky.

526th Ord Heavy Maint Tank Co—(Aug.) Bayard W. Peabody, 105 S. Main St., Baldwinville, Mass.

556th Ord Heavy Maint Tank Co—(Aug.) Everett N. Lawter, 236 6th Ave. W., Huntington, W. Va.

591st Eng Boat Reg't, Co H—(Aug.) Sinai Valois, 8 Burleson Lane, Jewett City, Conn.

609th Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) Don A. Vogt, P.O. Box 142, Geneva, N. Y.

701st MP, Co D (1941-45)—(Aug.) Otis E. Thomas, Rt. 1, Corydon, Iowa 50060.

712th Rwy Oper Bn, Co C (WW2 & Korean Vets)—(Aug.) Mark E. Tully, 3425 Bank St., Louisville, Ky. 40212.

730th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Eatilo J. Pellegrini, Box 624, Lyndora, Pa.

749th Tank Bn—(Aug.) Edward J. Harmon, 105 Wilson Blvd., Islip, N. Y.

761st Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Robert J. Rhoads, 138 Joseph Ave., Johnstown, Pa. 15902.

871st Airborne Eng Bn—(Aug.) Charles G. Ritter, 1635 Bernheim Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40210.

887th & 1283rd MP Co's (WW2)—(Aug.) Elmer Miller, R.F.D., Hampton, Iowa.

893rd AAA AW Bn, Bat A—(Aug.) Doc Goldstein, 18-26 Hillery St., Fair Lawn, N. J.

907th Ord Heavy Automotive Maint Co—(Aug.) Ervin E. Zachor, 3508 Hopkins Cross Rd., Hopkins, Minn. 55343.

1283rd MP (See 887th MP)

3455th, 3556th Ord Medium Automotive Maint Co's (Iran, WW2)—(Aug.) John M. McIntosh, 928 Wright Ave., Toledo, Ohio 43609.

Polar Bear (WW2), 339th Inf & Associates—(Aug.) Charles C. Isely, Jr., P.O. Box 396, Columbia, Mo.

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(Aug.) Hugh O. Baney, 125 Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

82nd Seabees & 519th CBU—(Aug.) Willard F. Johnson, 339 State St., Albany, N. Y.

519th CBU (See 82nd Seabees)

Marine Air Gp 25—(Sept.) Robert J. Biggane, 34 Euclid Ave., Delmar, N. Y.

Marines, Santo Domingo City (1916)—(Aug.) H. V. Peltier, 5350 E. 21st St., Tulsa, Okla.

USS 564 (LST)—(Aug.) Stephen Cuppek, 20 Marble Terr., Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

USS Belfast (PF 35)—CG—(Aug.) Arthur L. Wells, Jr., 730 Sterling St., Plainfield, N. J.

USS Delta (AR-9)—(Aug.) Charles Anderson, 1852 Hoffman St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19145.

USS Richard W. Suesens (DE 342)—(Aug.) Cal Krause, 422 S. Dewey Ave., Jefferson, Wis.

USS Wasp (CV-18)—(Aug.) John J. Allen, 444 Kennedy Blvd., Bayonne, N. J.

AIR

414th Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) Joe Simpson, Whitmire, S. C.

are not. By shrewd placement and selection the board has given away relatively small sums where their use and their timing has triggered the flow of millions of dollars from other sources into some of its favored projects. Thus a \$20,000 grant to the American Social Health Association helped set off a chain reaction whose climax was the appropriation by Congress of several million dollars to the U.S. Public Health Service in an all-out drive to wipe out syphilis in the United States.

That pattern is typical of the Foundation's application of what Chairman Eldon James calls the "seedling" principle. It applies not only to triggering a flow of millions of dollars by a gift of thousands, but also to bringing the energies, ideas and interests of large numbers of capable people into focus on a neglected problem of American children, through small, timely, well-placed gifts.

For instance, today there are more than 1,000 local chapters of the National Association for Retarded Children. Most of the local chapters represent the united parents and teachers of retarded children. They have organized camps, schools, transportation, educational and training programs for their unfortunate youngsters, perhaps most of whom suffered brain damage at or before birth. The NARC chapters are well organized, have sound programs, are in contact with expert informational sources of their national body, and they enjoy strong general community support in their own localities. Most readers of these words have seen these chapters rise to their present stature in the past decade, and most readers of these words have contributed to the local support of these chapters.

BUT THAT wasn't so as recently as 1955. There were then about 200 local chapters. The parents of retarded children in their home towns then had the benefit of very little expert knowledge on how to organize—or, if organized, how to develop an effective program. There were experts who could help them, including those at the parent national organization in New York. But the National Association for Retarded Children wasn't rich enough to go out in the field, meet with the parents of retarded children in their home towns, and tell them all it knew about what they could do locally for the benefit of their children. It didn't have the money to raise the money it needed for a thorough job of national organization. It was just the place where a little money could unleash energies out of all proportion to the size of a grant.

The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, dedicated to the "much from little" idea, lent a ready ear when the NARC suggested that for so small a sum as \$16,000 it thought it could put a top man in the field for a year to meet locally, from coast to coast, with parents of retarded children and other interested people, and give them valuable organizational and program advice.

The \$16,000 grant was made in August 1956. Dr. I. Ignacy Goldberg, a dedicated and gifted man who was then a staff member of an institution for the mentally retarded in southern Indiana, went on the road as educational consultant under the Legion grant.

For 12 months he toured the country, participating in workshops, parents' meetings, conventions, conferences and college courses, carrying the word on what could be done locally for retarded children and how to do it. More than 10,000 interested people heard him, nearly all of whom wanted to act but needed his expert words to relcase their energies in a definite direction.

"**I**T SNOWBALLED," said Dr. Goldberg. "We had to plan 12 months work on \$16,000—including travel expenses—on the most modest scale. But the project swelled out of all proportion to our hopes while I was still on the road. There were always more people than we expected. I was called into areas off my scheduled route, places I couldn't afford to go. Local people—including Legion posts—made the sidetrips possible. They raised the extra costs, they boarded me in their homes, they fed me, they hired the halls, they called out the audiences."

The stride forward made by the nation with respect to training the mentally retarded and getting local support to back it up, has been greater in the last ten years than in the preceding fifty. The little Legion grant, small as it was, laid the groundwork because it went in the right direction at the right time. This judicious use of \$16,000 was worth millions, says Dr. Goldberg, who is now Director of Special Education at Columbia University. Recently, looking back at his 1956 adventure and its unprecedented results, Dr. Goldberg said: "The grants made by The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation initiate something. They go in all directions. They are different from usual grants. They touch many people and extend across the nation. The investment is sound and there is no end to the effect."

Beyond a certain point, cause and effect are not easily determined. Dr. Goldberg feels reasonably sure that a half billion dollars appropriated by Congress to aid the nation's mentally retarded also flowed from the Legion's little \$16,000 grant because the climate of opinion

needed for Congress to act flowed from it.

In the whole field of gifts and grants for projects of possible value to humanity, the first dollar is harder to raise than the second—the first million harder than the second million. It is common for a potential big donor to offer substantial sums for a likely cause *provided* that someone else makes the first gift, or *provided* that someone else pays for a pilot project to test the idea out.

Watch this happen now as the multi-million-dollar campaign of the federal government to eradicate syphilis grows from a mere \$20,000 supplied by the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation.

Early in the 1950's the American Social Health Association was seeking gifts to pay for three studies at three universities to develop a promising behavioral approach to the prevention of venereal disease. The three studies would cost \$90,000. The ASHA knew where it could get the last \$70,000 of that sum *provided* it could find the first \$20,000 elsewhere.

In 1956 the Legion's Foundation (which didn't have \$20,000 to spare then) put up the first \$10,000 and pledged the second—which it granted in 1958. The other \$70,000 followed automatically. The studies were made, and they were so impressive that the U.S. Public Health Service offered \$50,000 more for follow-up study in N.Y. City public clinics.

National experts in social health were convinced by the results of those tests that it would be feasible to try to stamp out syphilis entirely in the U.S., using the new approach. They made such strong representations to President Kennedy that he appointed a special task force on "The Eradication of Syphilis," headed by Dr. Leona Baumgartner, N.Y. City Health Commissioner.

In December 1961, the task force reported to the Surgeon General that the eradication of syphilis, which had been on the rise in the U.S. since 1956, was feasible.

In the spring of 1962 the Congress specifically appropriated the first \$1,000,000 to be used by the Public Health Service to launch the drive to wipe out syphilis in this country.

For years, sums of several million had regularly been appropriated by Congress for venereal disease *control*—a practice that might go on forever without an eradication program. Today, with further allocations in 1963 and continued Congressional support anticipated yearly, the "wipe out syphilis" program is gathering steam in expert hands.

Meanwhile the original three universities have continued their exciting studies under two more grants from the National Institutes of Health and the Ford Foun-

dation. The first dollars having been found, the later ones come more easily.

As Legion Child Welfare Director Randel Shake told Congress this year (in urging that the appropriations continue), an eradication program is the only sensible approach to syphilis, and by far the cheapest.

"... We are concerned," he said, "not only with the terrible effect of syphilis on young people who contract it, but also with the total economic effect VD has on our society. . . . \$12,000,000 of tax money is spent yearly on the care of the syphilitic blind. . . . Another \$50,000,000 goes for the care of our 24,000 paretics. . . . Of untreated syphilis cases, one in 200 goes blind; one in 50 becomes insane; one in 25 becomes crippled; one in 15 becomes a syphilitic heart victim"

Eight years after the first Legion grant of \$10,000 and pledge of another \$10,000, upwards of four million dollars have poured into the project, and the Federal Government is committed to fight syphilis to the finish. The Legion's Foundation's little gift of \$20,000, collected from the Legion family in donations averaging \$16 each, was the push that started the snowball down the hill. It is especially heartwarming to think that most of the Legion's "seedling" effort was originally given in memory of deceased war veterans—a further extension of the pledge that "they shall not have died in vain."

LIKE MOST "discoveries," the notion that a small foundation could work wonders by judiciously placing small gifts in expert hands at the right time and place was not invented in the Legion by a sheer stroke of genius. Like Newton and the apple, it came from the observation of isolated experiences by a man who understood what he was looking at and divined an underlying principle that excited and enthused him.

In the late 1940's The American Legion (without any foundation) made relatively small one-shot gifts to two small, specialized organizations because it believed in what they were aspiring to. In each case, the Legion's gift was the stepping stone on which the recipient hoisted itself to great national importance and inestimable value to American society.

In 1948, because of its interest in rheumatic heart disease in children, the Legion made a one-shot grant to The American Heart Association—which was then a medical society of heart specialists whose assets were almost nothing. A total of \$50,000 from the Legion and the Auxiliary did no more than let the AHA set up shop as a national voluntary health institute. Within a few years, because the Legion gift had given it enough of a kitty

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(Continued from page 41)

to hang out its shingle, to staff its office and to produce its literature, the AHA was raising millions annually and pouring them into heart research and public and professional information on heart and circulatory diseases.

A few years later, again on a one-shot basis, the Legion put up \$25,000 so that another voluntary health association could have a grubstake—and nothing more. There were several small—and in a sense competing—mental health associations, none of national stature. The Legion, interested in both the welfare of mentally ill war veterans and the mental health of children, urged them to combine into one and do important work. At the crucial moment what they needed was a small ante to get started. The Legion's \$25,000 gift was the kitty, and the National Association for Mental Health came into being.

THE PAYOFF to the whole nation that grew from the puny \$75,000 that the Legion had put up to midwife the AHA and the NAMH was not lost on Dr. Garland D. Murphy, Jr., a WW2 veteran, a practicing physician of El Dorado, Arkansas, a sometime chairman of the Legion's national Child Welfare Commission and now, in 1964, a National Vice Commander of The American Legion.

Dr. Murphy saw an underlying principle that should be put into *permanent* practice. The wise use of small money could outweigh the extravagant use of big money if it was shrewdly placed. If you were honest and smart and knowledgeable and dedicated and if you adhered to the "seedling" principle, you didn't need a topeavy, publicity-minded, heavily staffed, costly administered, multimillion-dollar, bureaucratic foundation in order to support projects of enormous value to our society and our posterity. The heart association and mental health association adventures had already proved it.

"Let's set up a small foundation, based on voluntary gifts from Legionnaires however small," Dr. Murphy urged. Then let's go looking for other projects that promise to snowball for the benefit of America's children if they get a boost at the right time. Let's look too for projects that we recognize as important, whose money needs are so small—yet real—that big donors hardly give them a second look and "can't afford" to consider their small needs. (It is almost a commonplace in the field of philanthropy that if you don't need a lot of money it is most unrewarding to pay any attention to you. Little gifts don't bring much status to the giver.)

Dr. Murphy proposed a going Ameri-

can Legion Child Welfare Foundation, to receive gifts from Legionnaires, Auxiliaries, Legion Posts, Auxiliary Units, 8&40 Salons, Sons of The American Legion and anyone else who might be interested. Its chief purpose would be to set off chain reactions in important or neglected fields that were related to the welfare of American children.

Aware that the Legion's National Executive Committee could hardly create a foundation without any assets, Dr. Murphy got it off the ground by putting up the first assets himself—mineral rights to about 5,000 acres of oil-rich land in North Dakota and elsewhere. Their exact value was speculative, but whether they prove to be a bust or a bonanza is unimportant. They were assets.

With that as a start, the Legion's National Executive Committee okayed the creation of The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation at its fall meeting, Oct. 1953. With all the paperwork done, it was incorporated exactly ten years ago—in July 1954.

As America's biggest little foundation it has only made grants to 17 projects in ten years, totaling a mere \$184,450. By far the most spectacular to date are the retarded children and syphilis-eradication stories, which represent only \$36,000 of Foundation funds.

At some future date there is a possibility that the fruits of a \$9,000 Legion grant to the National Hospital for Speech Disorders in New York City in 1958 may be as spectacular as anything yet. The money is being used to explore a likely theory that speech disorders are part of a much larger syndrome, which may one day be attacked as a whole, and which may involve, together or separately, speech disorders, poor reading, poor spelling, poor muscular coordination and a weak sense of rhythm in children. There's nothing new in the idea, but this work is an attempt to nail it down and make it susceptible to therapy.

The project is exploratory, without final results yet. But the early work was so promising that the Foundation made a later grant of another \$10,000 and suggested to hospital director Dr. Murray Snyder that more money might be forthcoming if necessary. However, he was satisfied that the initial work was adequately supported by the Legion funds and another grant he'd received.

The Legion Foundation is not interested in status or sensational publicity. It has no front at all. Its name is virtually unknown except where it has spread its works. Its directors want to feel that its grants have a chance to produce value to America's children, and that from the original value more value is apt to follow. Some of the most important work of the many qualified potential recipients is as dull as you can imagine — will never

make a headline—yet may be of vital importance.

One of the biggest problems of the National Association for Mental Health is the recruitment of more qualified mental health workers. Nothing, probably, could excite you less, until you realize that a Lee Oswald at large in the condition he was in last November *could* have been related to the inadequacy of the mental health movement in the United States — including its shortage of personnel to do their own work and to advise the city fathers on suitable mental health facilities and policies.

Recruiting people to make a career of mental health is dull to outsiders yet vital in the field. Listen now to Edward Linzer, Director of Education Services of the National Association for Mental Health.

"To attract the big gifts that organizations such as ours need, we must first depend on foundations such as the Legion's. You recently gave us \$3,500 to get a recruitment program going. Your grant sparkplugged a \$10,000 grant from Sigma Beta Fraternity and two grants totaling \$8,500 from the Shell Oil Foundation. At last, with proof to offer [from the work done with these smaller gifts] the Federal Government granted us \$53,000 to do a badly needed film on careers in mental health, which is now being prepared."

The Foundation has given a total of \$16,500 to the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California. They helped pay 12-week expenses of officers from 54 police departments in 27 states while in Los Angeles doing advanced study of the handling of juvenile lawbreakers. Among other grants the following are representative:

Three grants helped start what are now regular summertime advanced courses for Southern probation officers at Tulane University.

Seven Legion grants now support attacks on cystic fibrosis, one of them by way of a broad study of *all* virus diseases in children.

Grants to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness have underwritten two films for schools—one, "A Fair Chance for Tommy," to help preserve the sight of partially sighted children, another, "The Smartest Kid in Town," to help schools prevent blindness in shop and laboratory accidents.

As it starts its second decade in July 1964, the number of gifts to the Foundation and their average size is slowly going up as more and more members of the big Legion family make their homely, often humble, and always very human donations to it a regular habit. The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation's staff and directors foresee that in the next ten years it will be even a bigger little foundation.

THE END

PERSONAL

Restyling for New Cars.
Oldsters Get Tax Break.
Insurance Rate Revisions.

Auto makers are spending a king's ransom to restyle their 1965 wares, due in about ten weeks. Two basic reasons are prompting the wholesale facelift:

1) Detroit wants to **stretch the sales boom** (now in its third year) into a fourth bonanza, and

2) **Some of the blush has faded off the compacts.** So customers will be tempted with a variety of sportier, sleeker, more powerful cars.

To be up-to-date in your automotive vocabulary, you'll have to add three new style words this fall: "slab side," "fastback," and "notchback." The majority of designs will have one or more of these features. A "slab side"—which even Cadillac will have in place of its famed tailfins—is an unbroken beltline, running from front to rear and completely absorbing the fenders (somewhat à la today's big Pontiacs). A "fastback" is a roofline that slopes racily to the rear (somewhat à la Volkswagen). A "notchback" is a rear roofline with a Z-like cut in it. Incidentally, despite these sleeker contours, there'll be **less chrome** on cars next year; designers say it's too "cluttery" and moreover gets banged up too easily.

Horsepower again will go up, as will overall car length. But most powerplants—which will average out at around 210 h.p.—will perform well on standard gasoline.

Look for the really dramatic changes in Corvair, Mercury, Galaxie, American Motors' Classic, and General Motors' station wagons (many of which will have a "raised roof" construction).

As for prices: Auto people predict they will be "steady," though this is a little like comparing apples and oranges because of the many model changes. Suffice it to say that, on comparable wares, prices will be about the same.

★ ★ ★

Note how the new federal income tax laws give an older person a break when he sells his home for a profit and doesn't reinvest in another. No longer will this financial nest egg be fractured by a straightaway capital gains tax on his winnings. Instead, these milder rules are now in effect:

• If you're 65 and sell your house for **less than \$20,000**, you won't have to pay a cent of capital gains tax, no matter how big your profit.

• If you sell for **more than \$20,000**, you will get a sizable profit exclusion. You can figure your exclusion thus: $\$20,000 \div \text{sales price} \times \text{profit}$. For example: If you sell a house that cost you \$15,000 for \$25,000 (making a \$10,000 profit), your exclusion will be $\$20,000 \div \$25,000 \times \$10,000$ or \$8,000. You subtract the \$8,000 exclusion from the \$10,000 profit and pay taxes on the difference. That leaves you a mere \$2,000 to be taxed.

Reason for this change is to give older people the chance to realize enough cash from their homes to pay for decent rent or board, if they prefer that.

★ ★ ★

Important changes in insurance rates are in the making:

AUTOS: A big revamp is planned for January 1 by members of the Nat'l Bureau of Casualty Underwriters and the Nat'l Automobile Underwriters Assn. Here are the highlights:

1) **Surcharges (higher rates)** for young drivers hereafter will be on a **sliding scale**. In other words, the older and more experienced the youngster, the lower the surcharge (and vice-versa).

2) **Unmarried girls through age 20**, who heretofore drew no surcharge, now will cost the car owner 5% to 55% over the base premium.

3) **Unmarried male owners or principal operators** will draw a surcharge through age 29 (previously it was through age 24). It ranges from 230% to 10%. Surcharges for married males are considerably lower, and stop at age 25.

4) **Women drivers aged 30 through 64** will get a 10% discount if they live alone or are the sole operator in their household.

LIFE INSURANCE: Several companies are beginning to experiment with lower rates for non-cigarette smokers. Splashtiest effort is by State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of America which is cutting premiums on new, \$10,000-and-up whole life policies for buyers who haven't smoked cigarettes in a year (pipes and cigars are okay). A 35-year-old would save about \$6 on a \$10,000 policy.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

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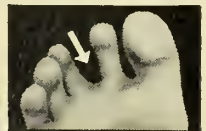
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Like Sergeant Matsumoto, many of the linguists operated in the front lines and even behind enemy lines. They accompanied Marines and GIs on jungle patrols. They tapped phone lines and manned forward observation posts, providing their officers with instant translations of Japanese commands.

In a battle not far from Myitkyina, Burma, Sgts. Robert Honda and Roy Nakada of Honolulu, and Sgt. Ben Sugeta of Los Angeles tapped a telephone wire and listened to communications between elements of the Japanese 18th Division. They overheard reference to an enemy ammunition dump, then located it on a map. U.S. bombers soon destroyed it. Honda later operated with the O.S.S. Kachin Rangers in the Myitkyina-Fort Hertz area for eight months from March to November 1944. Another Nisei, T/3 Shig Mazawa, now of Chicago, commanded a unit of Kachin tribesmen in setting ambushes for Japanese troops.

Under heavy enemy fire, Sgt. Henry Gosho, now a State Department official, interpreted the foe's shouts in the midst of a battle in Burma, enabling his platoon to shift its firepower to repel a heavy assault.

Gosho served for a time in the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo after the war and is now in Washington, D.C.

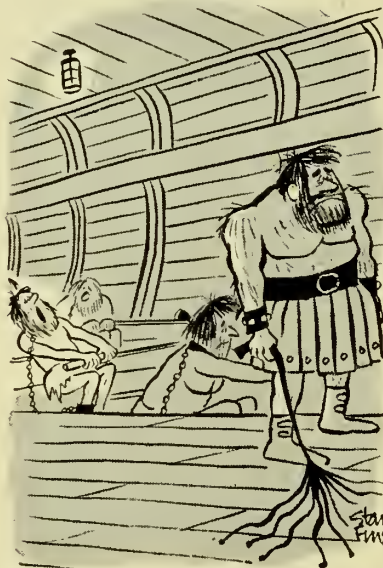
Sgt. Hoichi Kubo of Hawaii earned the Distinguished Service Cross for risking his life to talk a group of dangerous enemy holdouts into surrendering. Sgt. Jack Tanimoto of Gridley, Calif., won the Silver Star for similar action on Okinawa.

Some died in battle. Sgt. Frank T. Hachiya of Hood River, Ore., was awarded a Silver Star posthumously. Hachiya was attached to the 7th Division HQ and did not have to go into combat. He volunteered to cross a valley on Leyte under enemy fire to scout Japanese positions. He was out ahead of his patrol when a sniper shot him. Hachiya killed the sniper and, although mortally wounded, brought back the needed information.

BUT MOST of the Nisei worked in the anonymity of command posts and rear echelon headquarters at the tedious and demanding job of translating captured documents. These documents included battle plans, defense maps, tactical orders, intercepted messages and diaries. Their efforts turned up a mass of information that enabled American commanders to anticipate enemy action, evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, avoid surprise and strike where they were least expected.

Headquarters duty alternated between

utter boredom and a series of frenzied, intense, 20-hour days when captured documents were rushed back following battle. Most teams were commanded by an intelligence officer who helped evaluate the findings. Often, captured maps of enemy defense positions were translated and rushed back to the front in time to turn the tide of battle. On the rare occasions when prisoners were captured, they were hurriedly interrogated by Nisei. Lt. Kan Tagami of Selma, Calif.,



"Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream—"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

with the 124th Cavalry in the CBI Theater, said the big difficulty was in overcoming the prisoners' fear that they would be killed. Once the Nisei won their confidence, the POWs talked freely. Since the Japanese Army expected its men to die rather than be captured—and since they didn't expect the United States to have Japanese-speaking personnel—Japanese troops were not security conscious. "They talked their heads off," said Lieutenant Tagami.

The album of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, published in 1946, says the Nisei "translated the entire Japanese battle plans for the naval battle of the Philippines. These plans were captured from the commander in chief of the Combined Japanese Fleets when the plane in which he was hurrying to join his fleet made a forced landing in the Philippines. . . . Likewise, the complete Japanese plans for the defense of the Philippine Islands also were made known through the work of the language specialists from the School long before our forces had landed on Leyte."

I have not been able to identify the lost enemy fleet commander for certain, but a Japanese war history says that Adm. Mineichi Koga, who succeeded Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto as commander in chief, was forced down during a storm while flying from Palau to Davao in the Philippines on March 27, 1944. Koga and several members of his staff were killed in the crash.

The Japanese were lulled into a false sense of security in their belief that Americans could not fathom the complexities of their language. They didn't know until the end of the war that every captured document was being rushed back to translating teams.

The enemy's laxness astounded U.S. officers. Our ability to take advantage of it, plus the fact that Japanese codes had been cracked, led one military historian to remark that never did one nation know so much concerning its foe's intentions as did the United States during most of the Pacific campaign.

Yet the skills of the Nisei were almost lost to the nation by our inability to see their potential.

During the darkening summer of 1941, a handful of American officers tried to alert superiors to the importance of Japanese language specialists in the seemingly inevitable war ahead. Among them were Brig. Gen. John Weckerling, then a lieutenant colonel, and Col. Kai E. Rasmussen, then a captain. Rasmussen had studied Japanese as a military attaché in Tokyo and he knew what a difficult language it was to learn.

Both Weckerling and Rasmussen were on duty with the Fourth Army intelligence staff at The Presidio in San Francisco. Weckerling later became deputy assistant chief of staff, G-2, of the War Department general staff. Rasmussen became commandant of the Military Intelligence Service Language School.

"Men who can read, write and speak Japanese are as necessary as guns, planes and ships," protested Rasmussen in urging a linguist program. "We do not have these men. Knowledge of the enemy's tongue, as well as the workings of his mind, is imperative if our intelligence service is to function."

Rasmussen and Weckerling knew that only a very few Americans of European ancestry were familiar with Japanese, mostly businessmen or members of missionary families. Our college Japanese language programs were elementary and had had far too few students to serve a national need. There was no time to teach students in these courses enough Japanese to be militarily useful. Even finding qualified teachers was a problem.

The only alternative was to use Nisei—the American-born offspring of Japanese immigrants—who naturally had a Japanese language background. The trouble was that they were an unknown quantity to most highly placed officials. The Nisei had embraced American ways with characteristic thoroughness. But could these youths of an alien race, only one generation removed from the old country, be trusted in battle and in highly sensitive intelligence work against the people of their own blood?

Weckerling and Rasmussen argued that the Nisei were loyal. Rasmussen himself is of foreign birth—he speaks both English and Japanese with an accent—and he reminded the others that the United States is made up of immigrant groups. As it turned out, there was never any occasion to question the loyalty of a single Nisei GI.

The two officers had trouble convincing the War Department of the feasibility of their project. After costly delays they won reluctant approval for a small-scale language school. Indicative of the Department's dim view, the school was placed under the Fourth Army, which at the time had jurisdiction over the West Coast, and not under the Army's regular Specialized Training Program. The initial appropriation was for only \$2,000.

Weckerling and Rasmussen had no time to be discouraged. There was work to be done. But they ran into difficulty almost immediately when they discovered that the vast majority of Nisei were too thoroughly Americanized. Of the first 3,700 men interviewed, only 3% proved to speak Japanese fluently. The next 4% could be considered fairly proficient in Japanese. Another 3% knew just enough so that they could be used after intensive training. And even the best of them had to be taught military vocabulary and usage.

I WAS AMONG those Colonel Rasmussen interviewed. I thought I could boast a fair speaking knowledge of the language, but he quickly proved me completely inadequate in other respects. First he asked me to read a high school text. I could make out perhaps two or three characters in 100. The colonel kept lowering the standard until we got down to a level I could handle—third grade.

"Hosokawa," Colonel Rasmussen rasped with ill-concealed disgust, "you'd make a helluva Jap."

Rasmussen turned me down as hopelessly ignorant. Later, I was evacuated from my home in Seattle, Wash., to the war relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo., from where I moved to Des Moines, Iowa, to work on the *Des Moines Register*. For reasons unknown to me, I was never drafted. During the Korean War I served as a correspondent

for the *Denver Post*, covering the defense of the Taegu perimeter, the Inchon landing and first recapture of Seoul.

A job of monumental proportions lay ahead of Rasmussen and he had no time to waste on me. Selective Service provided military intelligence with the name of every draftee of Japanese parentage. Rasmussen and Weckerling, or their aides, interviewed all of them for Japanese language proficiency. The most able were selected for transfer to the school as soon as it could be started. Two were picked to be instructors. One of them was a brilliant attorney named John F. Aiso who was serving as a private first class. Aiso is a native of Los Angeles, a graduate of Brown University in Providence, R. I., and his law practice had earlier taken him to the Far East. Aiso eventually was named director of academic training. He left the service at the end of the war as a lieutenant colonel and today is a California Superior Court justice.

The two servicemen and two Nisei civilians were ordered to set up a curriculum and prepare textbooks for a Japanese military language school at crash speed. Because of lack of funds, the first texts were mimeographed.

On November 1, 1941, scarcely five weeks before the outbreak of war, the Fourth Army Intelligence School was opened in a converted hangar at Crissy Field, The Presidio, San Francisco. Half the hangar was used for classrooms, the other for barracks. Orange crates were pressed into service as chairs until furniture could be wangled from more adequately endowed outfits.

There were 60 hand-picked students in that first class—58 Nisei and two Caucasians. All day and late into the night they studied Japanese reading, writing, interrogation, translation and interpretation; analysis of captured documents; Japanese geography and map-reading; Japanese military organization and technical terms. For good measure they were given lectures on the social, political, economic and cultural background of Japan.

Fifteen of the students couldn't keep up and had to be re-assigned. After six months, 35 of the graduates were divided between the Marines headed for Guadalcanal and the 7th Division in the Aleutians. The remaining ten were added to the faculty to teach an enlarged second class.

The Army meanwhile was evacuating all persons of Japanese origin from the West Coast as a security measure. Some 100,000 men, women and children, citizens and aliens alike, were packed off to inland camps. With the source of students gone from the West Coast, the school was transferred to larger quarters

(Continued on page 46)

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NO AGENT WILL CALL

at Camp Savage in Minnesota. By then the top brass could see the value of the program. It was re-organized as a Military Intelligence Service Language School under direct War Department supervision, and on June 1, 1942, a second class of 200 men, virtually all Nisei, got under way.

The rough spots discovered in the first class were smoothed out and an even more rigorous routine adopted. Classroom sessions started at 8 a.m. and ended at 4:30 p.m. Additional classes were held from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The academic term was six months. So rapid was the pace that even the more able students had to study every spare minute to keep up. Lights-out was at 11 p.m., but it was common practice to continue cramming by flashlight under bedcovers. Examinations were held Saturday mornings. The rest of the weekends were spent in road marches and field maneuvers, for these men were expected to be soldiers as well as linguists.

NO ONE WAS happier than members of the faculty when performance records began to come back from distant fronts. A report from the 6th Infantry at Sansapor, New Guinea, reads in part:

"A captured map of the enemy infantry regiment was brought in by the infantry boys . . . The Nisei language team worked feverishly to decode the vital message contained on the map . . . We found the disposition of the troops and its future plans. It stated on the map that the (enemy) regiment would commence attacking at 2000. Preliminary information was sent to all commanders concerned . . . The corps commanding general was informed of the hot news and he immediately ordered all corps, division and independent artilleries to point their guns at the location of the enemy. At 1945 the barrage started with all guns firing simultaneously . . . The next morning the Recon troops went out into the impact area and they found the enemy was practically wiped out . . . That ended the campaign." What had promised to be a hand-to-hand battle was won solely with intelligence and artillery.

There was one plea common to all these communications: "Send us more Nisei linguists."

By the fall of 1944, the school had turned out 1,600 enlisted graduates, 142 officer candidates and 53 officers. Reflecting the stepped-up tempo of the war in the Pacific, the Army ordered the school's efforts redoubled.

The school was moved to even more spacious quarters in Fort Snelling, near Minneapolis. Almost without exception

the students entering later classes knew less Japanese than had those in the first classes, increasing the burden on the instructors. The faculty was placed on duty every evening as tutors. Classes were scheduled six days a week. Many of the linguists were shipped off with a bare minimum of basic military training.

Just as the Nisei as a group had to prove themselves to the War Department at the outset, many of the linguists faced individual problems in winning the confidence of fellow GIs. Except for the Westerners, most of our servicemen had never encountered Nisei before and many assumed they were Japanese prisoners pressed into American uniform.

Akiji Yoshimura, who now runs a cleaning plant in Colusa, Calif., recalls he had to "prove" he was an American by repeating "Lala Palooza" for soldiers who had heard Japanese were unable to pronounce the letter "L."

"In 1943 I shipped out on the troopship *Lurline*, a converted Matson liner, headed for Burma via Bombay," Yoshimura says. "We were passing under the Golden Gate Bridge, headed out into the Pacific, when a GI came up and asked, 'Say, how're things in your country?'"

"Obviously he thought I was a prisoner of war who had had a change of heart. I replied: 'They look damned good from here.' He was astonished that I didn't have an accent and he didn't know whether to believe me when I explained I was a native Californian on my first trip out of the States."

During the long voyage Yoshimura and other Nisei lectured the troops on Japanese weapons, tactics, customs and training. By the time they disembarked at Bombay on the way to Burma, even the skeptics had been convinced the Nisei were thoroughly American. They trained for two months at Hsamshingyang with the 5307 Composite Unit.

One day in Burma, Yoshimura remembers, he and a Nisei buddy were bathing in a stream out of sight of the bivouac area when a GI new to the Marauders approached.

"You fellows Chinese?" he asked.

Without thinking, Yoshimura replied: "Nope, we're Japanese."

The soldier blanched, and Yoshimura hurriedly assured him the proper term was Japanese Americans. Yoshimura fought through five major campaigns with the Marauders, then was sent to the Sino Translation and Interrogation Center in Kunming, China, where he was commissioned.

One of the questions most often asked the Nisei was, "What do you think the Japanese will do to you if they capture you."

They had a standard reply: "Don't know. But they'll have to run like hell to catch us."

Fortunately, none of our Nisei was ever captured by the enemy, although Cpl. Tony Uemoto, a native of Honolulu, had the uncomfortable experience of being seized by our Chinese allies near Tonkwa, Burma, where he was serving with the 475th Infantry (Mars Task Force). They took his shoes away to prevent escape and marched him four hours in his bare feet to American lines as a prisoner.

ONE OF THE MORE fabulous characters of the Burma campaign. Staff Sgt. Kenny Yasui, had an even closer shave. Yasui stood five-feet-two, weighed 120 pounds, and loved dice and poker. He volunteered to go with three GIs to bring in a group of Japanese hiding on an island during the Irrawaddy River mop-up.

All four stripped and swam to the island with only their hand weapons. Standing stark naked on a sandbar, Yasui announced loudly that he was a Japanese colonel working with the Americans and ordered all soldiers to surrender.

A Japanese non-com appeared and helped Yasui round up 15 fully armed men. Yasui lined them up and was about to order them to give up their arms when a Japanese officer sprang from a thicket and threw a grenade. Yasui ducked into a foxhole out of harm's way. His companions opened fire, and the officer and several of the Japanese enlisted men were killed.

Yasui took possession of the dead officer's sword, put the survivors through close-order drill to establish his authority, then boarded a makeshift raft and had the prisoners push him back across the stream, much to the admiration of his buddies. Yasui's bravery won him the Silver Star.

By the end of the war in August 1945, the language school was a smooth-running organization with 1,800 students. With victory, the school shifted its emphasis from military Japanese to general Japanese and civil affairs, for the work of the newest linguists was just beginning. Their assignment was to take part in the occupation and reconstruction of the defeated country. The last 2,300 who were trained graduated so late that all their duty was in Japan until the Korean War.

In Japan, the Nisei were put to work interpreting for military government teams, locating and repatriating imprisoned Americans, translating seized military documents, in counter-intelligence, rounding up war criminal suspects and interpreting at their trials. They were as valuable in the clean-up after victory as they had been in combat. The very presence of Nisei in the occupation army contributed much to the rapid democra-

tization of Japan. They helped to smash black market operations, evaluate Air Force bomb damage, train Japanese military police, and supervise repatriation of Japanese prisoners.

The school was finally deactivated in June 1946, after graduating some 6,000 men. Today, a skeleton operation is still maintained at The Presidio in Monterey, Calif.

Many of the Nisei decided to make the army their career and spent additional tours of duty in Japan. When war broke out in Korea in 1950, they were among the first American troops sent to the front. The United States was as short of Korean linguists at that time as it had been of Japanese specialists a decade earlier. However, since virtually all adult Koreans are familiar with the Japanese language, the Nisei once again served their nation's needs. Nisei were rushed to places like Taejon, Chonju and Taegu, with the 1st Cavalry, the 25th Division, 5th Army RCT, and the 27th Infantry.

Many of our Nisei of the Pacific War have long been civilians again, but others are still serving, not only as linguists but in the broader field of Military Intelligence.

For example, there's Maj. Ken Sawada of Denver who is now stationed at Fort Bragg and who spent two tours of duty in Okinawa. Major Sawada served in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines in WW2, was among the first to land in Japan after the surrender, was assigned to counter-intelligence work

and interpreted at war crime trials. On his most recent overseas tour he was detached to Thailand to train troops under combat conditions.

As historians get around to evaluating the contribution Nisei linguists made to the war effort, it is likely that a good many eloquent tributes will be voiced. But none will be so meaningful as the words that some unremembered editor wrote for the Military Intelligence Service Language School album: "Information and knowledge of the enemy obtained by these men cannot be measured in words, but by the weight of victory itself."

In September 1962, Colonel Rasmusen addressed a reunion of the Hawaiian Veterans of the Military Intelligence Service, at the Hilton Hawaiian Village in Honolulu. Speaking with a voice that had the familiarity and urgency of an air-raid warning, he urged that the United States establish a National Academy of Languages at once as a security measure. Before the men he trained in WW2, he declared: "We must establish the study of languages as a total career, military as well as civilian. When I realize that people behind the Iron Curtain speak 55 languages and more than 200 dialects, it makes me fearful of our responsibilities in this area. Linguists do not appear automatically. You cannot create language experts overnight."

THE END

Author Bill Hosokawa edits The Denver Post's Sunday Magazine section.

GOODBYE TO THE REDWOODS?

(Continued from page 19)

transportation is another. Last December we drove along the recently built four-lane freeway that cuts through the Redwoods on the shores of the South Fork of the rushing, once crystal, Eel River. The river was running thick with yellow mud. The experts say that the highway itself may doom the Avenue of Giants where stand most of the dedicated memorial groves. It blocks the course of water, changes the millennium-old drainage pattern, alters the environment and opens the trees to the effects of a wind tunnel. The Redwoods need *exactly* their old environment. That is why they are limited to a narrow coastal belt.

North of the speedway lies the Prairie Creek State Park through which meanders an old style highway where one travels *under* the great rosy-barked trees, rather than on a wide slash through them. It furnishes one of the most delightful scenic rides in the West. But pointing ominously in the direction of the center of this ancient grove is connecting road construction from the north—the kind of modern highway that

dooms Redwoods by altering their environment. Nobody debates the need for improved roads, nor the need for bringing one end to meet the other. Everyone, including the highway officials, disclaims the route that is nevertheless reaching down the middle. The highway department wants to go down the wild coast which would destroy *some* but not all of the trees. This violates the idea of preserving a *whole* Redwood environment—from the ocean spray to the backdrop mountains. At a higher price and with *enough* public support, the road could harmlessly skirt the park area to the East.

Man cannot grow Redwoods. Only 2,000 years can do that.

It is not a case where devils contest with angels, but one in which our society—with California as its trustee—has little time left to make a big decision. Unless we quickly make a commitment to preservation which can hold its own against the forces that are death to the Redwoods, the Redwoods may be gone in less than 11 years.

THE END

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Italy and Il Duce

MUSSOLINI, A STUDY IN POWER, by Ivone Kirkpatrick. Hawthorn Books, Inc., \$10.

Benito Mussolini is often shrugged off as a mere jackal of Adolf Hitler's. But to ignore Mussolini means ignoring a large chunk of pre-1945 European history. From the successful march on Rome in 1922 until his ignoble end, April 28, 1945, Mussolini was Italy's political voice and power.

How he came to hold that position and to maintain it are the subjects of this biog-



Benito Mussolini.

raphy. The book is divided into four sections: the Duce's ambition to rise and rule, the successful achievement of that ambition, declining power and finally his fall.

Italy under Fascism; the Catholic Church; Hitler; the Allies; the Abyssinian and Spanish wars, the years that led to WW2; and the war years from 1939 to 1945—each is taken and analysed as it affected Mussolini's career.

The end came quickly, and in this account perhaps even a little pathetically, for the Duce. His last letter to his long-suffering wife is filled with requests for forgiveness and concern for the safety of his loved ones. Then followed the flight from Como, the false rescue, the quick execution, and, at the very end, the hanging in the Piazzale Loreto, Milan, where he had been acclaimed only four months before.

■
The American Tradition, by Clarence B. Carson. THE FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC EDUCATION, INC., \$5.

A professor of American history reviews the governmental tradition that molded the United States and discusses what values are necessary for it to survive.

■
Sex and the Mature Man, by Louis P. Saxe, M.D., and Noel Gerson. GILBERT PRESS, INC., \$5.95.

A book of advice for men 40 and upward, with special chapters on depression and alcoholism.

■
The Hiroshima Pilot, by William Bradford Huie. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$5.95.

A recount of the case of Maj. Claude

Eatherly, his part in the Hiroshima bombing mission, and the controversy his statements and actions since then have caused.

■
From Purge to Coexistence, by David J. Dallin. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$6.95.

The author, a Menshevik who spent most of his adult life exiled from Russia, presents in these essays a picture of Russia under the Soviets, and the Soviet place in the world orbit.

■
A Treasury of Great American Quotations, selected by Charles Hurd. HAWTHORN BOOKS, INC., \$5.95.

A compilation of the famous sayings of Americans from 1645 to 1963.

■
Beyond Arabian Sands, by Grant C. Butler. DEVIN-ADAIR CO., \$4.95.

The historical past and political present of the Arab world are joined in this study of North Africa and the Middle East today.

■
The Trial of St. Thomas More, by E. E. Reynolds. P. J. KENEDY & SONS, \$4.50.

A scholarly study of the events surrounding the monarchy's case against Thomas More that will appeal particularly to lawyers and More enthusiasts.

■
Hungry Tiger, by Frank J. Cameron. MCGRAW-HILL CO., \$4.95.

The story of the founding and development of the Flying Tiger Cargo Line, the successful business brainchild of a veteran of Chennault's American Volunteer group.

■
NRA Firearms and Ammunition Fact Book. THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, paperback, \$2.

A concise compilation of things having to do with guns, ammunition and shooting.

■
Be Fit as a Marine, by Lt. Col. W. H. Rankin. MCGRAW-HILL, \$4.50.

Text and photos of uncomplicated, easy-to-do exercises that promote physical fitness for every age range.

■
Hand-Taming Wild Birds, by Alfred G. Martin. THE BOND WHEELWRIGHT CO., \$5.

Rules and secrets on how to hand-tame wild birds, as well as advice on making movies of these birds and caring for them when they are injured or ill.

■
Sport-Mirror of American Life, by Robert H. Boyle. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$6.

An entertaining study of the psychology behind our participation in various sports and games.

■
101 Ways to Enjoy Leisure, edited by The Retirement Council. HARPER & ROW, \$4.50.

A guide to the many pastimes that will add enjoyment and interest to your life, especially in middle and later years.

■
The City of the Saints, by Richard F. Burton. ALFRED A. KNOPF, \$8.50.

A book on the Mormons in Salt Lake City, written by a noted 19th century explorer, writer and student of mankind.

The Changing World, by Jenken Lloyd Jones. FLEET PUBLISHING CORP., \$4.50.

Short articles on a wide variety of subjects by a Tulsa, Okla., newspaper editor.

■
Tomorrow's World of Science, by Gardner Soule. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., \$2.95.

An illustrated study of what is ahead for us through the efforts of science in the areas of housing, transportation, farming, inner and outer space, medicine and employment.

■
American War Medals and Decorations, by Evans E. Kerrigan. THE VIKING PRESS, \$6.50.

A compilation of the medals, decorations, badges and awards presented to those who have served the United States throughout her history.

■
Thinking With a Pencil, by Henning Nelms. BARNES & NOBLE, paperback, \$1.95.

An instruction book for those who want to learn to draw or who want to add to the drawing knowledge they already have.

■
Legion of Strangers, by Charles Mercer. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, \$5.95.

A history of the French Foreign Legion, and the training and tradition that have made it a renowned fighting force.

■
Presidential Elections, by Aaron B. Wildavsky and Nelson W. Polsby. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, \$3.95.

A behind-the-scenes view of American politics and a description of our Presidential conventions and elections.

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Fell's Guide to Buying, Building and Financing a Home, by M. Robert Beasley. FREDERICK FELL, INC., \$3.95.

Valuable advice that can help save or earn money for homeowners or for those anxious to become homeowners.

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Gardener Go Home, by Ken Kraft. APPLETON-CENTURY, \$3.50.

A dedicated gardener gazes with amusement at the idiosyncrasies he shares with fellow tillers of the soil.

■
The Compact History of the United States Marine Corps, by Philip N. Pierce and Frank O. Hough. HAWTHORN BOOKS, INC., \$4.95.

The Marines and the wars they have helped fight from 1775 to 1958.

■
The Privacy Invaders, by Myron Brenton. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., \$4.95.

A discussion of the fact that we are losing our right to personal privacy, and of the ways in which it is being eroded.

■
Aboard the USS Monitor: 1862, by William F. Keeler. UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE, \$6.50.

The author's letters to his wife, Anna, during the year 1862 when he was Acting Paymaster aboard the Union Navy's first oceanic ironclad ship, including an account of the Monitor's engagement with the Merrimack.

CSH

of 80 or 90 at a time. By eliminating sources of water pollution and using disinfectants in massive quantities, Wood cut down the incidence of typhoid and dysentery. When yellow fever arrived on schedule, as it had for centuries, he could do little to stop it. Its cause was not yet known. But he set up a hospital on an island in the harbor for its treatment and study.

Hunger, dirt and disease were only three of the problems Wood had to cope with during his early days in Santiago. Among a people who had never been permitted to govern themselves, Wood had almost no capable city government to help him, while he was besieged with appeals, complaints and obstructions from individuals whose motives ranged from need, fear, and distrust to ambition and avarice. Working 18 hours a day, Wood devoted as much of his immense energy to implementing fundamental tenets of self-government as he did to improving living conditions.

The Cubans had been accustomed to corruption in government for so long that they thought the only reason anyone went into public service was to enrich himself. Realizing that they must learn faith, and reason for faith, in the integrity of their officials before they could possibly rule themselves, Wood struggled to place upright Cubans in public posts wherever possible. He gave the responsibility of selecting them to a committee comprised of 50 of Santiago's most prominent citizens. "This is your man," he would say to the committee when a name was presented to him. "If he succeeds, you, as Cubans, will benefit, but if he fails, you will lose."

Some responsible citizens became interested in municipal affairs for the first time. In some quarters confidence was now felt in the altruistic intentions of the Americans.

BUT NOT ALL Cubans approved of the American occupation, and the usual radical element screamed its head off. Most Cubans realized that they could not have defeated Spain without United States help, but they wanted their long dreamed of independence *right away*. They found one bone of contention when no Cubans were invited to participate in the Spanish surrender in negotiations leading to the Treaty of Paris. Under that treaty Spain turned Cuba over to the United States to be held in trust for the island's inhabitants.

The United States could not have done otherwise. There was no Cuban government to be represented, and for the United States arbitrarily to have named Cuban leaders as representatives of the whole country would have violated the

goal of creating a truly representative government on the island.

Among the Cubans who resisted the American occupation was General García, commander of patriot forces in Santiago Province. He was the García of Elbert Hubbard's widely read tract glorifying self-reliance, "A Message to García." García kept his irregulars under arms when the war was over, and he insisted that a Cuban should be appointed civilian governor of Santiago Province. General Shafter, in a moment of weakness, named one. His nominee was an able man, it is said. But with no stable government back of him, something close to panic ensued. His followers went on a rampage of revenge and looting. Spaniards fled the province, as did many leading Creoles, and merchants in other countries stopped shipments of goods to Santiago.

President McKinley made matters worse by proclaiming, as an expedient, that wherever possible civil officials who had held office under the old Spanish regime would be kept in power until a new constitution could be framed and put into effect. Infuriated Cubans asked if the Yankees had come merely to put their old oppressors back in power. It was Wood's job to placate them. To complicate things further, malaria swept the American regiments on which United States authority rested, making them less than 50% effective. New regiments of volunteers, sent from the States to replace them, proved half-trained and undisciplined.

Shafter was finally withdrawn from Santiago Province and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, a brave officer under whom Wood had served in the West, was given his post. With Wood occupying an office next to his and tactfully assisting him in many decisions, Lawton was more effective than Shafter had been, but according to Hermann Hagedorn's excellent biography of Wood, "this man [Lawton] who was afraid of nothing else under the canopy of heaven was afraid of money."

Accustomed to life at small Army posts, Lawton could not bring himself to spend the many thousands required for the adequate administration of a province. He and Wood had a number of sharp set-tos about financial matters. But like so many other good fighting men in Cuba that year, Lawton was put out of action by fever and Wood was now moved up from running the city to succeed him.

As governor of Santiago Province, an area embracing the whole eastern end of Cuba, Wood had virtually autocratic powers over half the island, but he continued to drive himself harder than any-

one under him. Up at 6 a.m. every day, he often worked until midnight at the manifold tasks he heaped on himself. He directed the building of roads and telegraph lines; improved sanitary conditions; opened new schools; put lawyers to work recodifying old laws; gave Cubans of the province an equivalent of the American Bill of Rights and treated them constantly to what he later called "liberal doses of the United States Constitution." Ignoring frequent attacks of fever, he traveled from town to town by boat, mule, or in the cab of a locomotive to inspect local conditions.

"He came without banners or fanfare," according to Hagedorn, "dressed in a brown khaki suit, buckskin leggings and a big cavalry hat; but he treated the local leaders—black or white (most of them somewhat of each)—with the courteous formality which he knew they cherished, as co-workers whom he liked and trusted, and was meticulously careful not to arouse their prejudices or wound their vanity."

Wood could be tough, however, when occasion required it. One night when word was brought to him that the old Cuban hatred of Spaniards had flared into a riot outside a Spanish club, he made his way, accompanied by just one sentry, to the club door which the mob was trying to force. He had the sentry clear the rioters from the door by swinging his rifle. "Now shoot the first man who puts his foot on that step," he said to the soldier. He spoke quite casually but the mob knew he meant what he said, and that was the end of the riot. On another occasion García, in a sullen mood, hinted that he might swoop down on the weakened American garrison with his still mobilized guerrillas. Wood called his bluff and told him if he meant to start a fight the sooner the better. Then he judiciously turned personally to retraining his own new and unruly troops. Appealing to their pride rather than imposing harsh punishment, he gradually converted them into good soldiers.

THE PACE which Wood set was too much for his aides. One after another, four of them came down with illness and had to be sent home. The strain told on Wood too. He lost weight, his skin turned a sickly yellow from malaria, his blue eyes lost much of their luster. For the first time, gray hair appeared at his temples and in his bristly mustache. Within a few months, friends said, he aged ten years.

But his fame as an administrator spread. He was made a major general of volunteers only five months after becoming

(Continued on page 50)

THE ORDEAL OF LEONARD WOOD

(Continued from page 49)

ing a brigadier—which brought him new problems. [Much later he was a Regular Army major general and chief of staff of the U.S. Army.] His rise did not please some of the Regular Army officers, who still called him “Dr. Wood” behind his back instead of giving him his proper title. Now they also called him “McKinley’s Pet.” Among them were members of the staff of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Wood’s superior officer in distant Havana, who was sent to Cuba after the signing of the peace treaty as the first military governor of all Cuba.

Brooke was a man with a spotless record. A rigid military conformist, he had fought as a brigadier in the Civil War when Wood was barely out of diapers. General Brooke and his aides set out to clip the wings of the upstart in Santiago. They put into effect an old Spanish law under which all revenues of the port of Santiago were sent to the treasury in Havana and dispensed from there as the governor saw fit.

AT ONE STROKE this jeopardized all the public improvements Wood had under way—work on roads, waterworks, harbor dredging and other projects. It threatened thousands of Cubans with unemployment. The Santiago Cubans were outraged and Wood cabled Secretary Alger for permission to take his case to Washington. Alger granted it despite furious protests from Brooke.

In Washington, where Wood was honored by the McKinleys at a White House reception and impressed the Senate Committee on Military Affairs with his “common sense,” a compromise was worked out under which Santiago continued to receive the funds it needed for public improvements. But after Wood’s return to the city, he wrote later, Brooke again tried “to hinder, hamper and discredit” his work.

Meanwhile, Brooke did not prove a competent administrator himself. Under his governorship, the irregular armed forces in Cuba were paid off by the United States and disbanded—a step essential to the formation of a constitutional government—but the police and courts remained corrupt; many of the Cubans he placed in public office were unscrupulous opportunists and Cuban-American tensions increased. Finally McKinley did something about it. He appointed a new Secretary of War, Elihu Root, a brilliant lawyer. One of Root’s first acts was to recall Brooke to the United States and appoint Wood in his place, on December 20, 1899, as the military governor of the whole island.

The most celebrated of the advances made in Cuba during Wood’s governor-

ship was the conquest of yellow fever. In 1881, a Cuban, Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, developed the theory that mosquitoes carry yellow fever. In 1900, a campaign was begun to wipe out yellow fever. By 1902 four U.S. Army doctors—Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear and Aristides Agramonte—had proved Dr. Finlay’s theory heroically. It was Wood who urged upon the surgeon-general the appointment of the commission which made their researches possible. When their findings were reached, Wood waged the war on mos-



“Okay, smarty pants!”

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

quitoes that wiped out the age-old plague.

Working as hard as ever and using three shifts of secretaries, Wood launched reforms in courts, prisons, hospitals and orphan asylums throughout Cuba. He made school-teaching a fashionable profession by persuading Cubans of the best families to enter it. Finding that the ancient University of Havana had 96 professors but only 300 students, he instituted changes there that opened the university’s doors to a wider enrollment and he established a school of medicine.

Meanwhile, he encouraged Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to make surveys which were to lead eventually to the building of a railway between Havana and Santiago—a line essential to the development of Cuba’s forest and mineral resources.

Wood labored hardest, however, and suffered his most disheartening setbacks in trying to prepare Cubans psychologically for self-government. While some of

the early successes he had enjoyed in this field were enduring ones, he found “the great mass of public opinion perfectly inert.” After he used all kinds of stratagems to get responsible people interested in such vital matters as taxation and electoral law, they all too often settled back into an old rut of indifference.

That Cuba was far from ready for self-rule was made clear by the first municipal elections held during the occupation. The cultivated minority of Cubans remained largely aloof from projecting worthy candidates. The only elements that took a lively interest in the elections were “the radicals and rascals,” who were thus victorious at the polls. After taking office, they either robbed the voters or disappointed them by being utterly unable to fulfill impossible pre-election promises.

Yet demands for independence *right now* mounted both in Cuba and the United States. As a result of these pressures, Wood called for another election to choose delegates to a convention to frame a constitution for Cuba to live by after it became a republic. Traveling up and down the island, he pleaded with Cubans to send their best men to the convention, “men renowned for honor and capacity.”

While appealing to Cuban honor and high-mindedness, Wood was plagued by some of his own countrymen who did not display these qualities. He had to deal with American thieves and graft-seeking American contractors. Deal with them he did, though some had powerful connections in Congress.

Worse trials and tribulations lay ahead for Wood. His appeals brought some good men to the constitutional convention, but others chosen were “the worst agitators in Cuba,” he wrote. Then, while the convention was in session during the spring of 1901, the American Congress passed a measure which stirred up enormous tumult and shouting not only in the convention but throughout Cuba.

This was the Platt Amendment, which stipulated that before being granted independence Cuba must agree not to incur debts beyond her capacity to pay; must continue her sanitary administration; must agree to lease a naval base to the United States but give no other foreign power control over any part of the island; and must grant the United States the right to intervene in her affairs if events warranted it.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT, though based on a prophetic view of the future, inflamed Cuban radicals to the boiling point. “It is the same as delivering up the key of our house so that you can enter it at all hours, day or night,” one of them wrote. On Good Friday, a radical newspaper in Havana printed a cartoon

showing Cuba crucified between two thieves, Wood and McKinley. There was talk of a new insurrection to be led by Juan Gualberto Gómez, a Negro radical leader of Santiago.

All of Wood's tact and diplomacy were required to calm down the storm raised by the radicals, but he managed it. The Platt Amendment was accepted by the Cuban convention, thanks to the support of intelligent and responsible Cubans, including Máximo Gómez, one of Cuba's greatest heroes.

Gómez, a wise old leader of the great revolution of 1868, insisted on continuance of the occupation for some time. If American troops were withdrawn at once, he told Wood, fighting and bloodshed would be brought on within 60 days by power-hungry factions. But Cuba continued to march relentlessly toward hasty independence. To the demands of Cuban radicals were added the cries of the opposition press in the United States to "get out of Cuba." Agitators, malcontents, out-of-office politicians, and those who always need a public platform, blew it into a major U.S. political issue.

Leader of the clamor in the press was *The New York Evening Post*, a strong opponent of the McKinley Administration. It issued clarion calls week after week demanding that the United States immediately live up to the "sacred trust" imposed upon it by the Teller Amendment.

"Cuban independence is imperative for two reasons," it said in one of these blasts. "First, because of America's pledge; second, because Cubans will accept no substitute for that pledge. . . . In the eyes of the world we are another Quixote, rescuer of the oppressed, who have installed ourselves in the place of the oppressor we so virtuously expelled."

In another editorial labeled "Our Mañana Policy," *The Post* declared: "We used to have great fun, tempered with high moral indignation, over Spanish dilly-dally and delay. So we loftily took over Spain's unsolved problems in 1898. We would show the world how to cut Gordian knots at one stroke. But three years of confident tomorrows have since passed, and we have settled down without a blush to the use of Spain's old word, half promise and half excuse, mañana. The laziest and most shiftless Don who ever lived could not use the word more readily or with less shame than we do. . . . The whole thing seems a policy of sheer dishonor." All this impatience was based on Wood's inability to correct four centuries of misrule in three years.

Now that evacuation was a political issue at home, Wood was pressed by his friends as well as his enemies to hurry, hurry, hurry his one-man ordeal of creating a nation out of chaos. In one of his

letters to Wood, even Secretary of War Root, one of Wood's staunchest supporters, implied that it might be well to speed things up. Root told him that the Administration was harassed constantly with the cry of "Get out of Cuba. You've made a promise you've no intention of keeping. You are going to make one excuse after another to stay in Cuba. Get out, get out, get out!"

There was nothing Wood could do to stop the snowballing drive for independence. All he could do was to contribute as much as possible to the chances of independence succeeding. This he continued to do until his last day in office.

After an attack of typhoid which he barely survived, his final struggle for Cuba's welfare was with a strong Washington lobby representing beet sugar interests. It opposed removal of duties that had been put on Cuban sugar while the island still belonged to Spain. On this issue, Wood was strongly supported by Root and by Teddy Roosevelt, who had succeeded to the Presidency after McKinley's death from an assassin's bullet on September 14, 1901. Sugar trade with the United States was a matter of economic life or death to Cubans. Eventually, Congress granted the tariff reciprocity Cuba needed for survival, but right up to the day he surrendered his powers Wood could not be sure how the battle between Roosevelt's Administration and the lobby would turn out.

WOOD HAD OTHER reasons for looking solemn on that May day in 1902 when Havana was so jubilant. Cuba's new president to whom he had transferred the reins of government, Tomás Estrada Palma, was unquestionably a dedicated patriot and an honest man. But Palma had caused Wood a shudder of apprehension a few days before when he asked Wood to withdraw a military law guaranteeing the protection of judicial officers. Wood pointed out that a similar law was embodied in the new Cuban constitution, whereupon Palma had replied, to Wood's astonishment, that he intended to suspend it. Could Cuba really be ready for self-government if its first president anticipated revising the constitution to suit his pleasure?

Thus it was, as the cruiser *Brooklyn* carried him homeward, that Wood recorded in his diary serious misgivings about Cuba's future.

The tragic anti-climax followed swiftly.

Cuba enjoyed great material prosperity, due largely to its being granted the tariff reciprocity for which Wood had fought. But in four years, the Cuban Congress passed none of the laws required by the constitution for its enforcement—laws providing for municipal autonomy,

(Continued on page 52)

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(Continued from page 51)

independence of the courts, congressional representation of minority parties.

The failure was fundamental and fateful. It was plain that the politicians did not want a government of law, and probable that the members of the congress, thinking of themselves as possible presidents some day, wanted no reins on their future powers. Without these legal safeguards or the statesmanship to want them; with every politician thinking of power for himself and viewing opponents as personal if not national enemies; with political corruption unchecked by workable law; with the courts powerless to defy political whims; with the city governments at the mercy of the party in power nationally—the new republic blew sky high. The principles of democracy proved to be only slogans for seeking power among those out of power.

Frauds marked the preliminaries to the elections of 1905 and 1906. Liberals and radicals kept away from the polls, ignored the courts, took the law unto themselves and proclaimed a manifesto of revolution. The island went up in revolt again. President Palma appealed for American intervention under the Platt Amendment, and the United States sent commissioners to Havana to serve as mediators.

All their efforts failed. President Palma resigned, and, on September 28, 1906, the Cuban congress dispersed without naming a successor to him. To prevent anarchy, the United States reoccupied the island. A provisional government was established on September 29, 1906, to restore law and order, and the infant republic which Wood had brought into the world after so much struggle and agony died without attaining even a healthy childhood.

LEONARD WOOD ached for a chance to return to Havana and set things aright now that the hasty withdrawal in 1902 had proved to be folly. But that was not to be. He was on the other side of the world, serving as military administrator of the Philippines, and Roosevelt felt he could not be spared from that important post.

A less gifted man, Charles E. Magoon of Minnesota, was sent to Cuba. He failed as spectacularly as Wood had succeeded. Magoon's was a caretaker administration, marked by little more than an attempt to define the powers of government more exactly. Despite a spate of laws passed during his administration, he accomplished nothing of any consequence toward putting Cuba back on the path from which she had strayed.

In 1909 a republic was set up for the second time under the presidency of José

Miguel Gómez, the first of the larcenous demagogues to rule Cuba. Elected as a "Liberal," he reverted to the evils of the Spanish rule when in power. From then on the island's politics fell into a sad and familiar pattern. Revolution followed revolution and dictator followed dictator, through Gerardo Machado and Fulgencio Batista to Fidel Castro.

Under the Platt Amendment the United States intervened or mediated again and again to stop bloodshed and chaos, until another Roosevelt repealed the Amendment in 1934. The year before, Machado, who had had the constitution revised in 1928, fled in the face of a general strike against his repressions. There followed a sequence of figure-head rulers controlled alternately by the army under Batista and political combines—sometimes elected and sometimes not. Batista himself was elected president in 1940, left the country quietly when Grau San Martín succeeded him in 1944. To a background of growing agitation Carlos Prío Socarrás instituted leftist foreign policies on being elected in 1948. Batista returned in 1952 and overthrew Prío Socarrás in a bloodless revolution, ruled as dictator until 1955 when he took office again as an elected president. He increased repressive measures in the face of mounting agitation against him. Fidel Castro seized the leadership of the opposition. In 1959 Batista left the country to the Castro revolution when it was plain that he could not count on United States support against Castro. With the Platt Amendment dead since 1934 under the U.S. "Good Neighbor" policy, and dead with it its requirement that no other foreign power should participate in Cuban affairs, Castro invited Russian participation in the island's affairs.

Could Cuba have made it on its own as a free republic if the American occupation had lasted longer under Wood's wise direction?

As with other "ifs" of history, no one can be sure, but the example of the Philippine Islands gives us good reason to think so. As in the case of Cuba, the same tireless Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood set the Philippines on the road to constitutional government. There the mistake was not made of cutting the infant nation loose too soon.

It was not until 1946 that the Filipinos were granted complete independence from the United States. By that time two generations of that former Spanish colony had grown up in the ways of democracy under civil laws and a system of checks and balances, rather than complete power vested in the executive.

For 18 years the Republic of the Philippines has gotten along very well, in far more trying times than those of 1902. Today it is a stronghold of freedom in its corner of the world. It is sobering to

reflect that the same might be said of Cuba but for the error made in 1902.

But the error was made, under the pressure of amateur and political agitators, and all that the United States or Cuba has to show today for the magnificent ordeal of Leonard Wood is Castro.

THE END

**CUBA CHRONOLOGY:
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR TO 1959**

1. War on Spain declared by U.S., April 20, 1898.
2. Cervera Fleet destroyed, July 3, 1898.
3. Santiago surrendered, July 5, 1898.
4. U.S. military occupation on war footing.
5. Treaty of Paris signed, Dec. 10, 1898.
6. U.S. military rule under treaty, Jan. 1, 1899-May 20, 1902.
7. Constitutional convention, Havana, Nov. 5, 1900-Feb. 21, 1901.
8. Constitution adopted, June 12, 1901.
9. Pres. Estrada Palma and Cuban Congress take over, U.S. occupation ends, May 20, 1902.
10. "Liberal" manifesto of revolution, July 28, 1906.
11. U.S. mediation fails, Estrada Palma resigns, Congress goes home leaving no government, Sept. 28, 1906.
12. U.S. proclaims provisional government, Sept. 29, 1906.
13. U.S. leaves 2nd republic under "Liberal" Pres. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Jan. 28, 1909.
14. Race war in Cuba, 1912.
15. Gomez, as "Liberal," ends term having reinstituted evils of Spanish rule. Conservative Gen. Mario G. Menocal takes office, 1913.
16. Menocal employs violence to win reelection, 1916.
17. Civil war, Gomez vs Menocal, Feb., 1917.
18. Menocal starts 2nd term, after winning civil war, 1917.
19. U.S. General Enoch Crowder invited to draw up Cuban election law, 1919.
20. Alfredo Zayas, "Liberal," named Pres. in election that flouted "Crowder Election law," 1920.
21. Post-war sugar depression, 1920-21.
22. Zayas takes office, May 20, 1921.
23. U.S. loans \$50 million, depression eases, Jan. 1923.
24. Gerardo Machado elected 1924, takes office, May 20, 1925. Revises constitution.
25. Machado re-elected, 1928. Term now 6 yrs., took office May 20, 1929.
26. Opposition to Machado in depression, he answered with repression. Depression deepened. Violence against Machado. U.S. intervention, mediation, amnesties declared, nominal reforms undertaken. Depression worse.
27. General strike sends Machado into exile, Aug. 1933.
28. Political combine "names" Carlos Manuel de Cespedes President, sets aside 1928 constitution, 1933.
29. Army revolt sets up military junta under Ramon Grau San Martin. After four months of blood and strife Grau San Martin quits. All parties confer Presidency on Col. Carlos Mendieta, who is recognized by U.S., 1933.
30. Mendieta and his chief of staff, Fulgencio Batista rule dictatorially, postpone elections until Dec. 1935.
31. Batista, as army head, rules Cuba through succession of presidents
Jose Barnet, Dec. 1935-May 1936
Miguel Gomez, May 1936-Dec. 1936
Federico Laredo, Dec. 1936-Oct. 1940.
32. Batista runs for president himself against Grau San Martin, wins, 1940, serves Oct. 10, 1940-Oct. 10, 1944.
33. Grau San Martin elected. Batista goes abroad, 1944.
34. Carlos Prío Socarrás, Sec. Interior under Grau San Martin, elected President, 1948.
35. Prío Socarrás leans left. Great agitation in Cuba, getting worse.
36. Batista returns, has bloodless revolution. Prío Socarrás flees, March 1952.
37. Batista restores order by force, has general amnesty, calls for general elections for spring of 1954. Uprising in east Cuba delays elections to Nov. 1, when Batista wins over Grau San Martin and takes office as elected president, Feb. 24, 1955.
38. Opposition to Batista grows. Castro assumes its leadership. Batista adopts repressive measures.
39. Batista flees and Castro takes over, 1959.

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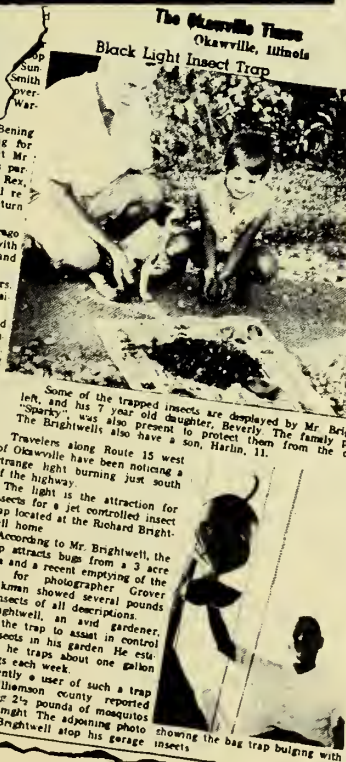
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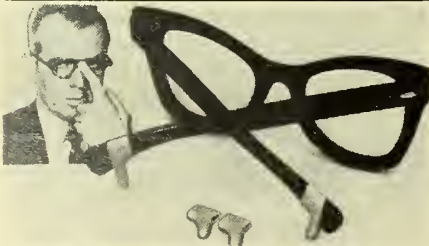
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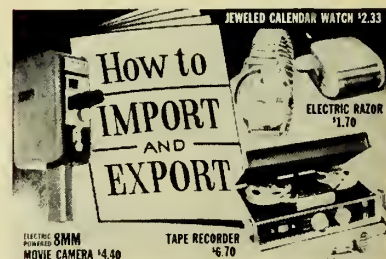
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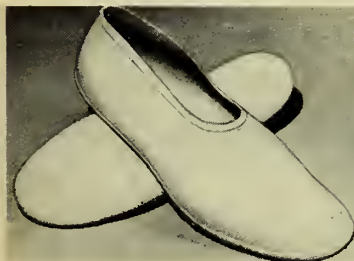
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MAKE BIG MONEY taking orders for Stark DWARF Fruit Trees. Everybody can now grow Giant Size Apples, Peaches, Pears in their yards. Also Shade Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. Outfit **FREE**. Stark Bro's, Desk 30175, Louisiana, Missouri. **SELL ADVERTISING MATCHBOOKS** to local businesses. No experience needed—powerful sales kit free. Part, full-time. Match Corporation of America, Dept. EX-74, Chicago 32. **EDUCATIONAL SALESMEN**. Average \$100 per enrollment. National Peace Officer Training, 1240 West Bayaud, Denver, Colorado. Phone 744-6317.

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AIRBORNE VETERANS, paratroopers, gliderists, may now join only American airborne professional military association, including free \$1,000.00 insurance benefit. Request information by postcard. **AIRBORNE ASSOCIATION**, Drawer "G", Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

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11 PIECE MOUNTED GUN COLLECTION. Rifles, pistols, submachine gun. Scale replicas World's Most Famous Firearms. **ALL SHOOT** (harmless). Personalized engraved owner's nameplate. Envyable, fascinating, educational gift; den, elsewhere. Remarkably priced. Free illustrated information. **FARON INTERNATIONAL**, 7065 H Walbrook Station, Baltimore 16, Maryland.

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SONG POEMS

POEMS NEEDED for songs. Rush poems. Crown Music, 49-AM West 32, New York 1.

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INVENTIONS Wanted: Patented, unpatented. Global Marketing Service, 2420-L 77th, Oakland 5, California.

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PERSONAL—MISCELLANEOUS

BORROW \$1,000 AIRMAIL! Repay \$44.82 for twenty-nine months. State licensed. Postal Finance, Dept. 87-N, Kansas City 1, Kansas.

THEATRICAL COSTUMES; Rubber, Leather, Satin, etc. Illustrated Brochure \$1.00, deductible first order. **OLYMPIA**, 126-QM, Brooklyn 18, New York.

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PARTING SHOTS



"Well, gee, fellas, I didn't know it was so late! We've been playing close to three quarters of an hour!"

UNCOVER CHARGE

At a beach resort near San Diego, California, three girls on vacation, wearing scanty swimsuits, walked into a combination nightclub-restaurant late one afternoon. The headwaiter stopped them at the door.

"I'm sorry, ladies," he said, "but we have a minimum cover in this establishment."

"How much is it?" asked one of the girls.

"Well," replied the headwaiter, "you're not wearing it!"

DAN BENNETT

ENOUGH ALREADY

At a children's party one youngster obviously away up there on the I.Q. scale was having a dull time. "You feel all right, dear?" one of the adults present finally asked. He thanked her and said he did. "Well, then, go play hide-and-seek with the other children," she said heartily. "Such fun!"

The small brain shook his head. "It's very good of you, ma'am," he said politely, "but I have already been hidden and sought."

KEN KRAFT

FOR SALE

A movie actor newly returned from several months in the Belgian Congo brought back a trunkful of shrunken heads. Hoping they might be worth something, he called up a well-known department store.

"I would like to speak to someone about the possibility of selling some shrunken heads," he announced.

"One moment please," the switchboard operator replied politely. In a few minutes he heard a click and a very prim voice said, "Hello. This is the head buyer speaking."

H. R. GREER

PUN INTENDED

A king was forced into exile by a revolution.

He moved to a nearby country and got a job as a bootblack. He did so well that soon he was known as the king of the bootblacks. Asked why he worked so hard at such a lowly task, he replied: "I do believe in doing my best, reign or shine."

PHILIP THOMAS

COIN QUANDARY

There is a rumor that employees at the U.S. Mint are going on strike. They want to make less money.

JACK HERBERT

MAD MODES

Frock Shock

This question may prove that I'm dim in
Doping the dressmakers' wives;
But WHY do "The Ten Best-Dressed
Women"

Appear in the ten Worst styles?

But Deafenitely

Spiked heels look neat on gay belles' feet

But as the clangor swells

With clank of steel on stone, I feel

These "belles" are decibels.

Pant Slant

With naked, knobby, hairy knees

This fatso loudly snorts

With raucous laughter when he sees

Dames in Bermuda shorts.

JIM DAVIS

UNSOUGHT BUT BOUGHT

Impulse Shopping: Buying on the splurge
of the moment.

STEPHEN NAPIERALA

SUMMARY

From faithful observation,
It can be flatly said,
All men are in two classes:
The quick and the wed.

GAIL BROOK BURKET

THE HEAT IS ON!

When a woman won't let the light of her
life go out at night, all he can do is stay
home and burn.

S. S. BIDDLE

GOOD LISTENER

Whatever the woe or wrath may be
That cumburs your crumpled spirit,
She's always aglow with sympathy,
Ready and eager to hear it.

Oh, hers is the ear that never fails.
It's there for her friends to borrow.
How else could she get the juicy tales
She'll tell to the world tomorrow?

GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH



"Do I what? Pardon me, I guess I wasn't listening."

Show Pride in being a Legionnaire!



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Bible—A lasting gift or tribute. White leather bible, gold embossed American Legion or Auxiliary emblem on cover, military service record, family record, and American Legion preamble included in bible. Many deluxe features. Encased in rich, red cedar box.

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A. Blazer—Men's fine all wool Navy Blue flannel. Gold Buttons. Silk embroidered emblem on breast pocket. Sizes 36 to 46 short, regular, long, X-long and stout (portly). No. 77000 **\$25.00**

B. Trousers—Two types, grey with unfinished cuffs. Sizes 29 to 46 in short, regular, long, stout (portly). Tropical weight 55% dacron, 45% wool.
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C. Uniform Shirts of pre-shrunk broadcloth in regulation or sport style. **Regulation Style.** Long sleeves 32 to 35. Neck half-sizes 14 to 18.

White, No. 70302, **\$4.50** Blue, No. 70156, **\$4.95**

Sport Style—Quarter length sleeves and sport collar in small, medium, large and extra-large.

White, No. 70406, **\$4.25** Blue, No. 70410, **\$4.50**

D. Ties—All wool button down. Blue (No. 70291) or Gold (No. 70292)..... **\$1.25**

Uniforms—Crease and stain resistant, year-round, 14-ounce nylon blend gabardine with ½ inch. gold stripe. Must be dry cleaned.

F. Jacket—Eisenhower style with elastic waist insert. Give height, chest and waist measurements. Chest sizes 36-46 from stock. All other sizes add \$6.00 and allow 5 weeks for delivery.* No. 70201.....**\$18.95**

G. Trousers—Zipper fly—unfinished bottoms. Give your height and waist size. Waist 29-46 from stock. All other sizes add \$3.00 with 5 weeks for delivery.* No. 70102....**\$11.95**

H. Sox—Black nylon 6 x 3 rib stretch sox—one size fits all feet. No. 70470.....Each **\$0.55**; two pairs for **\$1.00**

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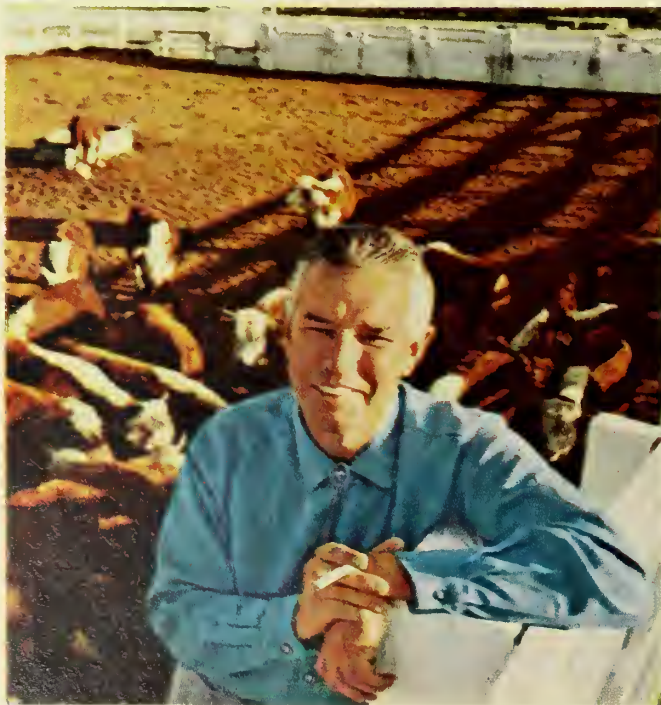
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